May 26, 1977

Mr. Herb Pape
P. O. Box 83
Warrenton, MO 63383

Dear Herb:

I have been out of town and presume you obtained the run of Leslies. I am enclosing my revision of the Mo. items for your convenience. Let me know if they arrived as there may be more coin and currency items than I am aware of. I need another copy of the November 15, 1873 section.

Sincerely,

Eric P. Newman

From the desk of

ERIC P. NEWMAN

jah
Encl.

Herb Pape
P.O. Box 83
Warrenton, Missouri 63383

Antique Prints
Americana - Pre - 1900
314/456-2725

Hi Eric,

I haven't forgot you. I received a large pkg in trade but all Louisville material. However I've been picking up a few unusual & some duplicate items & some coinage items I'm sure you don't have. When I get a substantial amount together I will send all to you at no chg. I have been buying nearly everything that comes along. I have a run of Scientific American 1847 thru 1858 or 59 (Old Series) New Series starts in 1859. VOL 2

Regards,
Herb

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

May 17, 1979

Mr. Herb Pape
P. O. Box 83
Warrenton, MO 63383

Dear Herb:

Your fancy stationery impresses me and I am sure it impresses others.

Naturally, I can't wait for any coin items or Missouri items which you have accumulated. As I told you, I need some additional St. Louis or steamboat items to give to a friend.

As to Scientific American, I have almost a complete set in my basement from 1847 through 1930, but I recall I am missing some of the regular series in the 1886-1888 period. If you have any of those, please let me know. I also have an excellent run of the supplements. The early ones which you have ought to be very difficult to obtain.

I certainly am glad you are doing so well and you are very kind to write.

Sincerely,

Eric P. Newman

jah

Herb Pape
P.O. Box 83
Warrenton, Missouri 63383

Antique Prints
Americana - Pre - 1900
314/456-2725

Hi Eric -

Enclosed are some goodies for you at no chg. Some you have, & some I'm sure you don't -

Regards,
Herb

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

July 16, 1979

Mr. Herbert Pape
P. O. Box 83
Warrenton, MO 63383

Dear Herb:

You are right as usual. I am very pleased with the woodcuts and articles. The paper money item in the Christian Magazine was the choicest.

Thank you for looking out for me and please let me buy any others which I do not have. Keep the goodies coming, and

Many thanks,

Eric P. Newman

jah

Eric

Do you have anything available on O Bermingham for sale. If so drop me a line at your convenience.

Best Regards.

Bert

Eric,

Sept 1979

NO Chg

Hope you can use some St Louis ach inside Thelenia.

Ferb

Pape

Humanity

1907
1908

Official FISHERMAN'S scratch pad

Eric

I'm sorry the yes which you want I've broken apart sometime ago, however I do have a contact back east which I'm trying to get the 1886, 1888 & 1889 for you. I do have some other things for you. (over)

OFFICIAL TABLE OF ROUND NUMBERS AND MEASURING RULE

7 ounces = 1 pound / 3 fish = 1 string / 5 fish = 1 big string / 5 or more = 1 dozen

6 IN.	1 FT.	2 FT.	3 FT.

ST. PETERS—O'FALLON PRINTING — NORTH SERVICE RD. HWY. 70 — Phone 272-2700
1617 EAST TERRA LANE — P.O. BOX 196 — ST. PETERS, MO 63376 — Located 1 Mi. West of Hwy. 79

I could use any exon World's Fair paper if you have. I want to let go.

Jerl

P.O. Box 83
Warrenton, Mo
63383

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

October 4, 1979

Mr. Herbert Pape
P. O. Box 83
Warrenton, MO 63383

Dear Herb:

I am enclosing a list of the Harpers Weekly which a friend of mine has available and is giving me the first opportunity to acquire. He lists them by year, month and day and it is the entire issue that he has. There is virtually nothing I can use in the Missouri field or the coin field, but I would be interested in anything western or anything involving steamboats, trains, etc. Of course, there could be some Winslow, Homers or Frost or Remington and I wanted you to check that out and let me know. If there are other goodies which I should obtain, please let me know and we will divide them up.

The next matter that came up where you can help me is this. In the Harpers Monthly, being Volume 68, and I think P. 497-517 dated March of 1884, there is an article by Bishop on St. Louis. It has a few small illustrations. I would want the whole volume rather than a break up. These are very common and I wonder if you have a source. Another I could use is Scribners Magazine for 1871, where there is an article by Twombley on the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge. I will appreciate your help on these.

pp. 167-176

Sincerely,

Eric P. Newman

jah

Encl.

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

October 9, 1979

Mr. Herbert Pape
P. O. Box 83
Warrenton, MO 63383

Dear Herb:

Thanks for the telephone call. I am glad you found a Scribners on St. Louis in 1874. Perhaps the 1871 Scribners and the 1885 Harpers Monthly will come along. Scientific American is more important to me.

Let me know where the Homer's are in the group of Harpers Weekly I have located - also what Nast Xmas items you want. The owner wants $4 per section.

As to maps, I do have two 1823 Tanner Atlas (large and small) and another large Tanner Missouri map improved to 1825. But you will be interested to know I have Tanner large maps of 1825 other than Missouri which are for trade. I never had any idea of their popularity but expected it.

The other maps you have on hand I also have either singly or in an Atlas.

Keep up the action.

Sincerely,

Eric P. Newman

jah

Pape

Gen Eric -

Here are some real goodies

Perfect - Every Sat NOV 25, 1871 - Full Page - ST. LOUIS Wine Cellars
Perfect - " " Oct 14, 1871 - Double Page - GREAT FAIR AT ST. LOUIS
Binding Holes " " Oct 14, 1871 - Bird-eye view of ST. LOUIS plus Riverbeats & Ends Bridge Piers (Double Page)
minor archive mend on fold " " Oct 14, 1871 SAME AS ABOVE (Double Page)
otherwise tipped in & perfect

Perfect - JAN 14, 1871 View of the bridge now building from the North. This is the view ~~[illegible]~~ of ST. LOUIS from the North, smoke, etc. (Double Page)

All 5 items are 99% clean & you know how hard these are to get.

200.00 for the 5
60.00 for pressure pkg
260.00

I feel this to be very fair. These just don't show up especially duplicate of double page bridge views

If you decide to purchase all send a check & I'll deliver to you

Regards -
Herb

Mr. Eve

I think you will be
impressed somewhat with the phy
Phan accept all Messrs & St Louis
material as a gift. Would the to
have $40.00 out of the orange material what
are the lot to [illegible] phy. Should be receiving
any day now a long [illegible] phy of unusual St Louis material
which I may possibly purchase from a party in Calif.

Second Regards

[illegible]

HERB PAPE (Antique Prints)
18th, 19th, 20th Century Paper Americana
P.O. Box 83, Warrenton, MO 63383

Dear Sir

I have Dated 1904 & 05
11 VOL Set ST LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR
Founders Edition. This is No 10 of
Registered set of 250 Sets. The
11th vol is a Biographical Reference
vol. ALL vols are bound in MAROON
Leather & in perfect condition.
The only thing I can find on
this is there is a 11 vol Jefferson
Edition but the 11th vol is not
matching in binding as it was added
later according to MO Hist Society.
Priced at 400.00
if interested (over) Regards. Herb

5/23/80

Herb Page

Dear Herb -

I have been recovering from an operation and thus didn't get a chance to be prompt on your letter, etc.

First: thank you for the Scientific American items. I will have some more of those to give you when I combine some I have. At the moment I cannot find the ~~first~~ last half of 1889 (you gave me a full volume of 1889 which I have but I wanted to keep my old volume) Did I give it to you by error. I will have some 1887 and 1886 for you in any event.

Second: As to the 5th Worlds Fair Founders Edition I just don't have room for it. It must be rare but does it have pictures which the other publications do not? If so something I'll never look at so I am going to pass it.

Anything else from numismatics to Missouri I am always glad to know of.

My best to you

Eric

HERB PAPE (Antique Prints)
18th, 19th, 20th Century Paper Americana
P.O. Box 83, Warrenton, MO 63383

Oct
1980

Hi Eric.

As you can see I haven't forgot you.
Have the following to offer
If you accept I'll put in the 6 mo vol of 1889 Scientific American & have at your home.

over

ordered 11/4/80

Herb Pape

P.O. Box 83
Warrenton, Missouri 63383

Antique Prints

Americana - Pre - 1900
314/456-2725

The group of (27) 100.00 delivered

Dear,

I have the following Missouri & St Louis prints you may have interest in.

1. H.Wkly Dec 6, 1884 Cattlemen's Convention
2. H-W Nov 22, 1884 - Improvements in Mississippi near St. Louis
3. HW Oct 31, 1885 - St. Louis Exposition & Music Hall
4. HW Oct 2, 1886 - Site Scene at St. Louis Exposition
5. HW April 17, 1886 - Strike at East St. Louis (OP)
6. HW 1894 - New Union Depot 1/3 page
7. HW May 5, 1897 - Burning of Southern Hotel
8. HW May 9, 1874 - New Govt Bldg at St. Louis
9. HW July 4, 1857 - St. Louis MO
10. HW June 1, 1861 - Fight at Saint Louis
11. HW July 7, 1883 - Floods at St. Louis
12. FL Mar 25, 1882 - Mississippi Floods - Steamer picking up Refugees
13. FL Mar 6, 1886 - Manual Training School at Washington Univ
14. FL Oct 9, 1886 - West End Club House
15. FL April 24, 1886 Railroad Strike in East St. Louis
16. Scientific American Nov 17, 1888 - Wiedinghaus Bldg St. Louis
17. FL April 28, 1877 Burning of Southern Hotel
18. FL Jan 6, 1877 Ice Jam at St. Louis
19. HW June 5, 1881 Museum of Fine Arts
20. FL Oct 28, 1882 Killing of Colonel Slayback at Post Dispatch
21. HW Mar 26, 1870 Scenes on the Mississippi
22. HW - May 9, 1874 Govt Bldg at St. Louis
23. HW - Oct 7, 1882 Frederick Hecker Monument at St. Louis
24. FL - Feb 28, 1863 Burial of Col Garesche.
25. FL - May 15, 1875 Farewell dinner to Carl Schurz
26. FL - Jan 2, 1886 - The Cattle Kings convention at St. Louis
27. HW - April 28, 1883 - Portrait of Charles Ware McComas, stolen by Apaches. Son of Prominent Judge McComas who were also killed by Apaches. twice of St. Louis

ALL IN excellent condition

HERB PAPE (Antique Prints)
18th, 19th, 20th Century Paper Americana
P.O. Box 83, Warrenton, MO 63383

Mar
1981

Eric
Amount due
130.00

Regards -
Herb

Mr. Levi.

1. FL - Feb 8, 1890 Supplement Full page views in ST. LOUIS

2. FL - Feb 8, 1890 - Tyler Place Full page

3 FL - Feb 8, 1890 - Double page Leading industries of ST. LOUIS

4 FL Feb 8, 1890 - Full page Woodward & Tiernan printing Co of ST. LOUIS

5. The productions & Bldg's of ST LOUIS

All of the above are with text
This is actually the complete supplement but have listed them separate. Some slight border items.

6 FL April 19, 1890 The City of ST. LOUIS
Much Text + single page illustrations.
one of which shows the New Merchant's Steel Bridge just completed.

Well there the piece of damaged gold-mining item is at no chg. MAR 19, 1853
Take these 6 items + the previous group quoted you can have for 130.00 delivered.
I have sent your want list out today.
Herb

HERB PAPE (Antique Prints)
18th, 19th, 20th Century Paper Americana
P.O. Box 83, Warrenton, MO 63383

Eric:

I wish to purchase a large amount of material & trying to scrape up all the cash I can for now. I surely would appreciate it if you could send me the 130 ea on the large phy of St Louis material left with you.

Regards.

Herb

HERB PAPE (Antique Prints)
18th, 19th, 20th Century Paper Americana
P.O. Box 83, Warrenton, MO 63383

Eric.

I wish to purchase a large amount of material & trying to scrape up all the cash I can for now. I surely would appreciate it if you could send me the 130 ea on the large phy of St Louis material left with you.

Regards.

Herb

A. G. Edwards & Sons, Inc.
Established 1887
Members New York Stock Exchange, Inc.

ONE NORTH JEFFERSON
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63103
(314) 289-3000

file Page

July 21, 1981

Mr. Eric Newman
Edison Brothers
400 Washington Avenue
St.Louis, Missouri 63102

Dear Eric:

Thank you very much for facilitating the purchase of the Every Saturday and Harper's sheets. I have enclosed our check for $260.00 in settlement for those sheets. See you soon.

Sincerely,

David

David W. Mesker
Corporate Vice President
Enclosure
hd

HERB PAPE (Antique Prints)
18th, 19th, 20th Century Paper Americana
P.O. Box 83, Warrenton, MO 63383

Eric -

Thought you might like these.

Regards,

Herb

HERB PAPE (Antique Prints)
18th, 19th, 20th Century Paper Americana
P.O. Box 83, Warrenton, MO 63383

Eric,

Enclosed also are a few extra items for you other than quoted.

2 HW - Single Page 1877
2 Puck 1896 reference Xmas
you may want to give as
a gift to friends.

Regards,
Herb

HERB PAPE (Antique Prints)
18th, 19th, 20th Century Paper Americana
P.O. Box 83, Warrenton, MO 63383

Hi Eric,

I feel this group to be worth 60.00. I think you will like.

Did you like the previous groupe.

Regards.

Herb

Every Sat

St Louis Wine Cellars	11/25/71	double
Great Fair at St L	10/14/71	double
Birdseye View of St L ~~from Shot Tower~~	Jan 11/14/71	double
View of St L from north	10/14/71	double

Citizens of St L	10/28/71	
Shaws Garden	10/28/71	
4 St L Views	10/28/71	
4 views New Madrid	9/30/71	
3 views Grand Tower	9/30/71	
2 views Cairo	9/30/71	
Floods at Levee	7/7/83	Harpers

To Mesher

$260.00

Herb Pape

10/6/82

Dear Herb:

I will deliver the Scharff books whenever you bring them or I see you.

I have located the source of your St Louis prints which you thought came from Sears + Conkle. They are from St Louis Illustrated published in 1876 by Wm Conklin. I have that book in my library.

I enclose a list of certain present needs I have but I particularly would like to have you write or I'll write for

Leslie's Nov 16. 1867, p 129, (text 131) Paving streets

Leslies June 1, 1878, p 213 Oratory contest

I still cannot find my Filley's store and presume it was borrowed from me and lost.

The New Orleans Mint pictures from the 1858 Ballou sound very interesting. I have others but not those.

What I really hope is that your becoming a full time dealer will be a satisfying and successful action. I will gladly help you place items as I have previously as you have been helpful to me.

Pictorially yours,

HERB PAPE (Antique Prints)
18th, 19th, 20th Century Paper Americana
P.O. Box 83, Warrenton, MO 63383

Dear Eric,

Thanks for the list I do have already. I'm still watching for Fillys, Ince Leslie's

I recently purchased 19 misc vols of London Illust 1850's thru 1870's. Seen some Bank of England views & interior views -

Regards, Herb

HERB PAPE (Antique Prints)
18th, 19th, 20th Century Paper Americana
P.O. Box 83, Warrenton, MO 63383

Hi Eric

Sending you one of my completely Illustrated Catalogs.

Can you help me out on some money.

Herb

Railroad Map of Missouri
Iowa. Ill.

Dear Eric,

Here is the check.

Thanks for keeping us in mind.

Sincerely,

David

October 26, 1982

HERB PAPE (Antique Prints)
18th, 19th, 20th Century Paper Americana
P.O. Box 83, Warrenton, MO 63383

12/9/82

Dear Sue.

I've been picking up a lot of goodies. For instance some letters written by Amos Lockwood St Louis telling of business here. Problems with Illinois money. etc.

Total of 8 letters in good condition dated 1836, 37, 38, 39, & 40.

In 1840 he talks of the city growing so fast it will probably double itself in a couple

(over)

Hi Eric 10/31/82

Have you made any decision on the Map + Point yet.

Regards.

Jack

Check of
Thomas C Grady
Town Line Bond
$100
10/23/82

For Scharff's
2 vol. Set
Hx. of St L. City & County

11/2/82

Copy

Herb Pape —

Sold Scharff (check enclosed) #100

Large Maps check enclosed #200

The maps are removed from railroad reports

Other items still being worked on.

I presume you are supplying the Ross with inventory and at first I thought she had a stock of her own. In any event people are balking at your prices. I'll keep trying. Keep smiling!

Me

Herb Pape
P.O. Box 83
Warrenton, Missouri 63383

Antique Prints

Americana - Pre - 1900
314/456-2725

November 4, 1982

Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil
St. Louis, Mo. 63105

Dear Eric:

Thanks for the checks. I appreciate you selling the material for me. If people think my prices are high, they ought to try buying from Luba Ross or someone else if they can find it somewhere else.

If you should talk with Jim Reed at the Gardens, I think he will confirm my prices are most reasonable and some very cheap. Ask him about Luba Ross and her prices. I might mention I don't sell to her and never have sold to her or Keith Winston. You usually get first choice on all unusual St. Louis items.

I'm supposed to have a couple of coinage items coming for you at no charge, whenever the person digs them out.

By the way, did you know Jim Reed is resigning the Gardens in April? Thanks for your continued help.

Sincerely,

Herb

Do you have

Leslie 7/15/1876 Tilden Nomination at Merchants Exchange double sheet view 40

Leslie 3/29/1884 Exposition Bldg + Music Hall being erected 1/3 page picture 15

Leslie 6/9/88 Double page - View of St L at top - Democratic Convention Hall at bottom 60

Leslie 6/16/88 - Double Page - nomination of Cleveland in Convention Hall. 40

Cui. Feb 1983 [illegible]

Have all your work on file in reference to text etc.

I really have no explanation except that I requested from someone some prints on the Oyster Trade of Baltimore & there it was on the back of a double page which I have quoted out.

Peck

Cui. Feb 1983 [illegible]

I have all your work on file in reference to text etc.

I really have no explanation except that I requested from someone some prints on the Oyster Trade of Baltimore & there it was on the back of a double page which I have quoted out

Perf

Herb Pape (Antique Prints)
Post Office Box 83
Warrenton, Missouri 63383

Hi Eric:

9 items enclosed. Couple you have probably never seen.
The 1st one MAR 4, 1876 with text is a NO chg to you.
I would like to have say 60.00 for the other 8 rare goodies.
Just send me a check ASAP.
I have some more Leslie & Harper's etc spotted.
Waiting to hear on the other St Louis items yet.

Herb

2-28-86
Sent ck. 60.00
sh

Herb Pape (Antique Prints)
Post Office Box 83
Warrenton, Missouri 63383

4/4/86

HI ERIC,

ENCLOSED IS SOME MATERIAL I'M SURE YOU DON'T HAVE EXCEPT MAYBE FOR THE ONE LESLIE'S. I THOUGHT YOU MAY WANT ANOTHER BECAUSE OF SCARCITY. I'VE BEEN BUYING LESLIE'S UP LIKE CRAZY. MOSTLY LOOSE ISSUES, CUT UP ISSUES, ETC. ANYWAY I CAN GET THEM

I CAN'T DRIVE EITHER FOR SOME TIME. IF YOU LIKE THIS UNUSUAL GROUP, SEND ME A CHECK ASAP FOR 75.00 PP.

REGARDS,

Herb

Leslie's 1876-1884

6/23/86

HI ERIC,

JUST A NOTE TO LET YOU KNOW I HAVE RECENTLY COMITTED MYSELF TO THE PURCHASE OF A 15,000 DOLLAR COLLECTION OF PICTORIALS. MOSTLY LESLIE'S, NY ILLUS, ~~XXXXXXX~~ GRAPHIC, PUCK, ETC. VERY FEW HARPER'S.

I WILL BE GOING BACK EAST TO PICK UP ~~XXXX~~ IN A COUPLE OF WEEKS. POSSIBLY SOME ATLASES ALSO. I HAVE BEEN BUYING A LOT OF LESLIE'S. EVERYBODY WANTS LESLIE' MATERIAL . IF YOU HAVE ANY GOOD BASEBALL MATERIAL, I WILL TRADE YOU SOME ST.LOUIS ITEMS ~~XXX~~ FOR IT. I ALSO NEED DOUBLE PAGE WINE PRINT FROM HARPER'S WKLY FOR OCT 5, 1878. TAKE ALL I CAN GET OF THE TWO ABOVE WANTS.

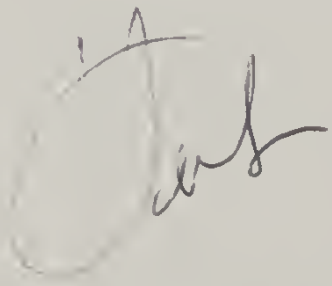
Regards -
Hank

Comp Been
Also

HI ERIC,

I AM INTERESTED IN YOUR BASEBALL MATERIAL. LET ME KNOW WHAT YOU NEED IN TRADE FOR THE PRINTS. MAYBE GIVE ME SOME DATES.

REGARDS,



I HAVE A GIGANTIC COLLECTION OF ST. LOUIS PRINTS, MANY FROM LESLIE'S, IN FACT I THINK MOST ARE FROM LESLIE'S. I WILL ALSO TRADE FOR BOOKS.

7/13/86

HI ERIC,

ENCLOSED ARE SOME GOODIES FOR YOU TO CONSIDER FOR TRADE. SOME OF THESE YOU MAY NOT HAVE.

Alex

All copies have been reduced down.

7/19/86

ERIC,

I MEANT TO TELL YOU, THAT I HAVE THESE FULL YEARS OF SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN IN EXCELLENT CONDITION. I REMEMBER YOU SAID YOU WANTED SOME NICE ONES TO UPGRADE YOURS. I HAVE THE YEARS OF 1870, 1871,& 1872, BOUND IN 6 MONTH VOLS.

THE PRICE WOULD BE 225.00 FOR THE THREE YRS. IF YOU WANT THESE GIVE ME A CALL AND I WILL BRING THEM ALONG WITH THE HARDSCRABBLE PRINT, AND THE COINAGE. YOU CAN JUST LEAVE THE 75.00 CHECK WITH YOUR HOUSEKEEPER OR THE 300.00 CHECK WITH HER.

GIVE ME A CALL AND LET ME KNOW ON THESE.

REGARDS,

I CAN'T USE ANY IN TRADE BECAUSE I HAVE NUMEROUS LOOSE ISSUES.

Herb Pape/Antique Prints/Maps

P.O. Box 83 Warrenton, Mo. 63383
17th, 18th, 19th, 20th Century Americana
Bus. Phone 314/456-4003 Res. Phone 314/456-2725

We specialize in Missouri, St. Louis, & Illinois History
Antique Car Memorabilia 1890's through 1973

7/24/86

ERIC,

ENCLOSED IS THE LIST OF COINAGE AND ST. LOUIS MATERIAL YOU REQUESTED.

1.	HARDSCRABBLE 1887 AMERICAN AGRICULTRIST	75.00
2.	STEAMBOAT CONFLAGRATION AT ST. LOUIS (UNKNOWN)	17.50
3.	HALF WAY UP THE FERRIS WHEEL. HARPERS 1893	12.00
4.	BOLD LETTERS, ST. LOUIS, FRONT PAGE LESLIE 1888	25.00
5.	ST. LOUIS SANGERFEST, LESLIE 1872	50.00
6.	SOUTHERN HOTEL FIRE, LESLIE 1877, TWO PAGES	65.00
7.	CROOKED WHISKEY FRAUDS, LESLIE 1876 (DOUBLE PAGE)	27.50
8.	WHISKEY TRIAL, LESLIE 1876 DOUBLE PAGE)	27.50
9.	SUNDAY SKETCHES ON THE LEVEE, LESLIE 1890	15.00
10.	FRONT PAGE FROM GERMAN LESLIE, 1882	15.00
	SIX MISC COINAGE ADS AT 10.00 EA	60.00
	U.S. MINT AT CARSON CITY, LESLIE 1878	27.50
	COUNTING CASH IN TREASURY VAULTS, LESLIE 1888	15.00
	COUNTERFEITERS IN BKLYN LESLIE 1889	17.50
	THAT DOLLAR (CARTOON) HARPERS 1878	15.00

I BELEIVE THAT ABOUT COVERS IT, EXCEPT FOR THE BOUND MATERIAL I HAVE.

REGARDS,

Herb

11/7/86

HI ERIC,

SEEMS AS THOUGH I REMEMBER YOU NEEDED THE TEXT ON THE BAWDY HOUSE GIRLS. I HAVE THE COMPLETE TEXT ENCLOSED FOR YOU. I HAVE BEEN BUYING A LOT OF GOOD MATERIAL. JUST PURCHASED A RUN OF LESLIE'S FROM SEPT 1865 THRU SEPT 1869. I HAVE ALREADY CUT APART AND SOLD THE SKELTON VOLS.

I ALSO HAVE A GIGANTIC SELECTION OF ST. LOUIS MATERIAL.

DO YOU HAPPEN TO
HAVE AN EXTRA SCENE
TO DO WITH THE PLANTERS
HOTEL IN ST.LOUIS FR OM
LESLIE'S 1857.

REGARDS,

Art

11/29/86 EEN pd Herb Page for

Every Sat	9/2/71	p. 236	Robert E Lee	20
Puck	1870		Bergarten	35
Harpers				
10/9/75		p 816	Postal Train	$30
3/1/80		p.	Mississippi River Landing	$25
3/4/82		p 132	Floods	12 (Have it)
8/24/72		p. 656	Leaving by Steamboat	25
10/24/91		P. 8	Trolley cars	15
Ellus London News				
5/8/75		p 433	Steamboat Saloon	40
3/20/75		p 268	Union Pacific RR car.	35
11/22/79		p 481	Dining saloon + kitchen cars on Great Western (British)	20
Leslies				
11/10/83		p 188	Wheel House	30
10/6/88		p 124	Sorting Mail	30
5/11/86		Cover	Observation Car	15
~~Oct~~ 1902		~~p 321~~	Baseball game	15
Ballou 10/27/55		p 272	Modes of Travel	75
Harpers Bazar	5/10/73	p.	City Railway Car	15
Scientific Amer	12/23/82		Steam Street Car	15
Music	1904		Salute to St L	25
			On the Mississippi	15
Book on Pulitzer				20
				49

Herb Page 11/29/86 Purchases

EKNNES

Leslies	10/8/87	GAR at St L.	p120-121 (122)	40
Leslies	10/19/61	Capture at Lexington	p 657	# 15
"	2/5/87	JJ Upchurch funeral	p 428	10
"	8/25/77	Gov Phelps - Col Armstrong	p 425 (p 423) missing	15
"	9/26/68	Harrington Lead Mines	p 28	25
"	10/2/02	Ladies Fashions	p 325 (324)	15
"	2/22/62	Mo Prairie	p 312	30
"	10/15/87	Trades Pageant	p 133 (135) missing	12
	8/27/87	Hoell, Fireman	p. 21	12
Spectator	8/27/81	Forest Park Restaurant	p 747	15
"	8/8/81	Crawford + Co also Corbicelli Silk	p 63	20
"	10/29/81	Humphrey + Co	p 112	20
	10/8/81	Kennard + Sons	p 50	20
	8/6/81	Armory	p 692	15
War Record	3/11/82	Fredericktown	p 217 (223) missing	30
Gleason	5/6/54	Sloop St Louis	p 284	15
Leslie	8/1/91	Springfield Mo	p 453	25
	7/31/80	Phelim O Toole	p 373	10
	12/21/93	Ship St Louis	p 420	15
	2/8/68	Bloody Island	p 333	12
	9/20/84	Swabian Water Carriers	p 69 (71) missing	20
Sat Even Post	12/7/46	St Louis downtown	28-29 (76-84)	
				401

Paid $300.00

On Approval

Scientific Amer	Eads Bridge	11/15/73	p 311	65
Illus News (NY)	2/19/53		p	35

HI ERIC, IF YOU WILL COME OUT AND SEE ME SOME SAT OR SUNDAY, I WILL GIVE YOU THIS PRINT. (NO CHG)

I BELEIVE THIS IS THE ONE YOU WANTED. THE XXXXX TEXT IS ON THE BACK SIDE OF THE ORIGINAL.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION.

A NUMBER of the Five Points Mission, which was established in New York City in the Bleecker Street Alley, on Tuesday evening, April 9, being a continuation of the celebration of the twenty-eighth anniversary.

Admission was free, but a large amount of money was obtained by collection. The attendance was large. Not a seat was occupied, and in the aisles many were prominent. On the stage were Rev. Dr. Talmage, Rev. Dr. Burt, Judge Noah W. Gilbert, Rev. Dr. Hawkes, Rev. E. P. Ingersoll, Rev. Charles Brown, and many ladies. The children of the Mission, numbering 80, all dressed in clothed and fifty occupied the seats in the front of the stage.

The exercises were opened with the singing of the anthem, "Praise the Lord," in which the schools participated. Rev. Dr. Ingersoll read portions of the Scriptures, and offered prayer. The hymn "Hear our Prayer" was then sung, and the "Gloria Patria" followed.

The children sang well, and enjoyed their words strongly, and showed evidences of perfect knowing. Their songs were greeted with loud applause and were encored. Miss Abbie Pratt, a little girl of about five years of age, next delivered a recitation of the "Open Door."

Short addresses by the young people followed. A little girl gave a recitation, and to the amazement of the guests the boys, I fell down upon their knees, turned to the opposite direction and recited to a deafening summer, the other side of the house, and proceeded in each direction, and, as they rose, sang most gracefully and delightfully "Jesus, I would," in the delivery of which they displayed much elocutionary ability.

Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Burkey and Talmage, and the second part of the exercises was then opened by the singing of a fine song entitled "The Bird Carol." The members of the school being the participants, Master Louis Barrett next gave a recitation entitled "Young Americans," in which he did very and deservedly applauded. The school class went through a series of light gymnastic exercises, and a pretty song was rendered by the school.

The "Old Clock" was the subject of a recitation next given by Master Willie Payne. The young man was encored, and returned to his seat with two large bouquets of flowers. The school next sang the chorus of a song entitled "Grandfather's Clock." A recitation entitled "A Little Girl's Soliloquy" was then rendered by Miss Addie Price, after which Master William Trowell delivered a recitation on "Youth." The programme was closed with a splendid tableau, in which twenty children participated.

THE LATE JOSEPH HENRY, LL.D., SECRETARY OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, WASHINGTON.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY T. W. SMILLIE.—SEE PAGE 211.

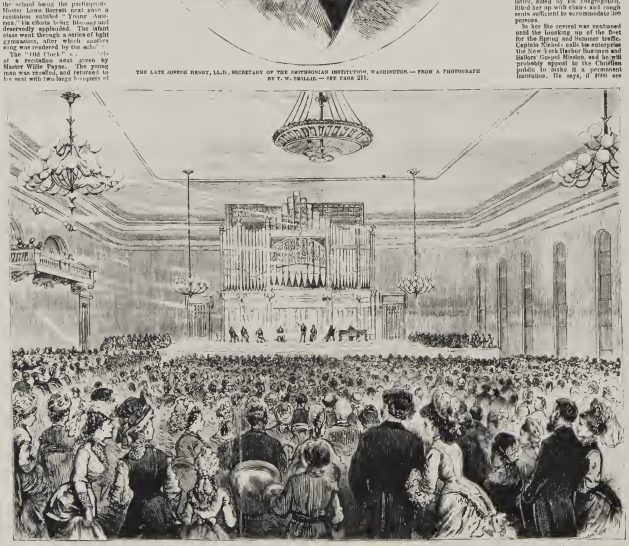
REVIVAL IN JERSEY CITY.

AMONG THE CANDIDATES.

EVERY Winter many hundred revivalists are laid up for the season, and are compelled to seek the Sea Bathing Depot, on Jersey Cove. The officers and men with their hundreds form a most interesting community, and move about in a world of their own, restricted, it is true, but yet a distinct and entire one. As the denizens of this floating village seldom leave their homes during the season, all manner of amusements and entertainments are provided for them, the Sailors' Home, for which sailors are famous, Concerts, receptions, balls, theatrical divertisements, formal interchanges of invitations, and countless other features of social life, occupy the attention of the colonists during the long days and nights. During the past Winter there were over three hundred of these people, and the usual round of pleasure were supplemented in February by a series of religious services, inaugurated by Captain Lewis S. Nichols, who ran one of the largest boats in the fleet.

At first he held his meetings in the cabin of his own craft, but soon the attendance of the crew was so hearty and lively in the fleet, and before long the meetings were so well attended that larger quarters became necessary. Then the hold of an empty catafalque was fitted up roughly, and Captain Nichols preached nightly to from forty to sixty persons. In the course of forty-five weeks the number of the congregation in the period, and the meetings were swelled beyond the capacity of the boat. At this juncture the proprietor of the Washington, a large ice barge, offered the use of that craft to Captain Nichols, and the latter, aided by his congregation, fitted her up with chairs and rough benches sufficient to accommodate 500 persons.

So far the revival was continued until the breaking up of the fleet for the Spring and Summer traffic. Captain Nichols calls the enterprise the New York Harbor Boatmen and Sailors' Gospel Mission, and he will probably appeal to the Christian public to make it a permanent institution. He says, if you are



SOUTH.—FOURTH INTER-STATE COLLEGIATE ORATORICAL CONTEST, MERCANTILE LIBRARY HALL, ST. LOUIS, MAY 31st.—FROM A SKETCH BY J. J. HOVELL.—SEE PAGE 211.

1899 1898, 7, 6, 5, 4,
1901, 1902,
1903, 1904, 05, 06,

Brock + Thiches 215 S. B'way

~~start 1880~~

to 1880

" " 417 N. 7th (1893, 92, 91, 90, 89, 88,

Brock, Charles 417 N 7th (1887,)
" " 207 N 6th (1886, 85, 84,)
" " 107 " " (1883, 82)
" " 615 Chestnut (1880;

Chapin, Charles J. 413 Washington Ave. (1892)

Jordan, A. J. 612 Washington (1889, 88, 7, 6, 5, 4,
" " 400 N. 3rd (1910

Pape-Thiches Cutlery Co 406 Market (~~78~~ 1907, ~~08~~ 08, 09
(" " " 10, 11, 12,)
(" Imp + Exp 401 Granite Block, 406 Market)

~~P-T as Imp-Exp " " only 1910~~

P-T 807 + 407 N 8th (1913, 1914, 15, 16

Bridge Cutlery 305 Wash (1915)
" " 315 " (1916

Enterprise Cutlery 315 " (1916

Mercantile
Trust
Company N.A.

8th and Locust
P.O. Box 524
St. Louis, Mo. 63166
314-425-2525

MERCANTILE BANK

Prior to 1888 Charles Broch was at numerous addresses on

6th, 7th, and Chestnut Sts.

From 1888-1906 listed as: Broch & Thiebes, 215 S. B'way.

Pape & Thiebes first appears in 1907 and is listed as late as 1916 at 406 Market (1907-1912); 807 & 407 N. 8th (1913 until as late as 1916.

Bridge Cutlery at 305 Washington (1915)
" " 315 Washington (1916) (coud be misprint)

Enterprise Cutlery 315 Washington (1916)

St. Louis Directories consulted: 1880-1916.

THE HARRINGTON LEAD MINES, MISSOURI.

The Harrington Lead Mines of Missouri.

THE Harrington lead mines are located on a sugar-loaf mountain, one mile from the Merramack river, which empties into the Mississippi below St. Louis, Mo. There are five levels or stratas of lead ore running through the hill, but, owing to mismanagement on the part of the man holding claims to the tract, as well as a want of sufficient capital, only one of them is now being worked.

Our first sketch represents the method of striking the level by sinking a shaft. As soon as the vein is struck, the miners measure the distance from the surface, by which they are enabled to determine a point of the hillside most suitable for their excavations. As lead ores are generally received from the mines, they require considerable treatment before being in a proper condition for the furnace. The earthy matters adhering to them may be washed away by exposing the ores to a current of water; but before the intermixed gangues and foreign ores can be separated, the lumps must be reduced to small fragments, and the fine materials subjected to a systematic dressing. The larger lumps are reduced by hand upon an iron-top table, or on stones, by means of a cast-iron plate with a face three inches square, and a socket on the upper side for a handle. They may also be broken by being passed through crushing rolls. Two kinds of furnaces are used in the United States for smelting lead ores, the reverberatory, and the Scotch hearth. Besides these, a small high or blast furnace is sometimes employed, especially in the treatment of silicious refractory ores. But the furnaces most commonly used in our Western States are nothing more than large crucibles built in brickwork, and open at the top. They have an aperture in the back for the tuyère, and another at the base in front for the metal, after it is separated, to run out into a receptacle in the ground. The fuel employed is wood, and the ordinary stove coal.

The company now working the Harrington mines is known as the Missouri Smelting and Mining Land Company, and own a tract of land embracing 75,000 acres, and situated principally in Franklyn county, Missouri.

SINKING THE SHAFT.

ENTRANCE TO THE MINES.

PORTION OF THE SMELTING FURNACE.

EXTERIOR VIEW OF THE SMELTING FURNACE.

BREAKING AND WEIGHING THE MINERAL.

A ROYAL FAMILY.

HER Britannic Majesty and her three younger children, Louisa, Leopold, and Beatrice, left Osborne Bay on the 5th of August, for a visit to France. They had "royal weather" the whole way. The Channel was smooth as glass, and the Victoria and Albert skimmed along its surface like a swallow flying from northern inclemencies. Cherbourg was reached in the evening. Dinner was served on board the royal yacht. The Queen passed the evening in the round-house, and at eleven, with her son and daughters and suite, descended into the Albert, a tender which preceded her, and from it landed on the jetty of the Arsenal dock. Not a grain of powder was fired, nor a single flag run up. The dockyard employés had orders to retire as the royal widow passed.

On disembarking, the Queen was presented with a telegram from the Emperor, dated from Plombières, making her welcome to French soil. Her Majesty, without a moment's delay, stepped into the state railway car provided for her. She and the Princesses occupied the sleeping compartments of the Emperor and Empress, and young Leopold that built for the Prince Imperial. The Marchioness of Ely, Miss Howater, Sir Thomas and Lady Biddulph, were assigned a comfortable saloon wagon, furnished with sofas and tables. The thirty flunkeys, cooks, housemaids and *femmes de chambres*, with the exception of two who were in attendance for the night on the Queen and her daughters, had a train of first-class carriages. The luggage had been sent on at seven o'clock to Paris. It is understood that the Queen slept throughout the greater part of the journey, which was accomplished in eight hours. She reached the St. Lazare terminus at five minutes before seven. General Fleury was there awaiting her to compliment her in the names of the Emperor and Empress. He was presented by Lord Lyons, and the Queen chatted with him for about three minutes. She then got into one of Lord Lyons's carriages, which had entered the railway station open, but by her orders was shut before she left.

The Princess Louisa took her place beside her mother on the left side. She is a beautiful girl, fair, tall and graceful, like a lily, with well cut features, a pensive cast of countenance, and blue, German eyes. Her walk is singularly *distingue*. Her Royal Highness wore a long and narrow-skirted silk dress, with a short, loose jacket of the same stuff, trimmed with white fringe. The bonnet was unmistakably English. It is only in England that white tulle is worn at seven in the morning. A more *negligé* straw hat is to better taste at such an early hour.

"Little Beatrice," as courtier poets call her, is an ugly child, with dry flaxen hair and witchy countenance. She has a self-conscious, pert manner, not pleasing in a girl of her age. It was noticed that while her elder sister carried her muffling on her arm, the little one threw hers with a peevish toss of the head to her governess. I am glad that the heirs of all the great Protestant crowns are either disposed of in marriage, or too young for her. Princess Beatrice is set up as a wit by her brothers and sisters, none of whom are brilliant. Such of her witticisms as have got into the papers are very poor and of questionable taste.

Leopold is the invalid of the family. He takes entirely after his mother, save in his tall stature. He is counted at home an invalid, which is all the better for the nation, as there will be no excuse for getting him a General's or Admiral's pay a little later. The Queen wishes him to turn his attention to art and literature. *Mais elle a beau faire.* His Royal Highness has no head of wit. Those surface eyes do not find food for reflection in what passes before them.

The street adjoining the terminus, through which the royal party passed, was much less crowded than I had expected. A few policemen, who busied themselves by officiously pushing back spectators on the curbstones, were about. There was but little excitement, and no cheering to signify. One enthusiastic Englishman huzzaed till he was black in the face. His neighbors stared at him, taking him, no doubt, for a harmless lunatic.

A second carriage conveyed Lord Lyons. It was an unpretending *coupe*. The ladies and gentlemen in attendance were in a third, and Dr. Jenner, in well-brushed broadcloth, in a fourth. The *Valetaille* were consigned to railway omnibuses. There was greater desire evinced to get a peep at the renowned John Brown than to see the Queen. As he is exempted from the general order which imposes mourning on the menials of the royal household, and allowed to wear his kilt and other adjuncts of the Highland costume, he must have been easily discernible. I did not, I must however, confess, catch the slightest glimpse of him. The French papers describe him as a "Scotch clod, whose fortune the Queen has made." All who saw the Queen here in 1855 agree in thinking that she has improved in personal appearance of late years. She is said by them to be less gross, and sweeter-looking. Her face has grown paler, and those prominent teeth, which gave her a shrewish expression when she attempted to conceal them, have given place to false ones infinitely more becoming. Though in her forty-ninth year, her hair is of a fine nut-brown color, and thick at the parting.

The Last Monster—A Mormon Serpent.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Deseret News*, published in Salt Lake City, tells the marvelous story of a species of monstrous animal in Bear Lake, Utah Territory. He says:

"The Indians say there is a monster animal which lives in the lake, that has captured and carried away Indians while in the lake swimming; but they say it has not been seen by them for many years—not since the buffalo inhabited the valley. They represent it as being of the serpent kind, but having legs about eighteen inches long, on which it sometimes crawls out of the water a short distance on the shore. They also say it spurts water upward out of its mouth.

"Since the settlement of this valley, several persons have reported seeing a huge animal of some kind that they could not describe; but such persons have generally been alone when they saw it, and but little credence has been attached to the matter, and until this summer the 'monster question' had about died out.

About three weeks ago Mr. S. M. Johnson, who lives on the east side of the lake, at a place called South Eden, was going to the Round Valley settlement, six miles to the south of this place, and when about half way he saw something in the lake which, at the time, he thought to be a drowned person. The road being so little distance from the water's edge, he rode to the beach, and as the waves were running pretty high, he thought it would soon wash in to shore. In a few minutes two or three feet of some kind of an animal that he had never seen before were raised out of the water. He did not see the body, only the head and what was supposed to be a part of the neck. It had ears or bunches on the side of its head, nearly as large as a pint cup. The waves at times would dash over its head, when it would throw water from its mouth or nose. It did not drift landward, but appeared stationary, with the exception of turning its head. Mr. Johnson thought a portion of the body must lie on the bottom of the lake, or it would have drifted with the action of the water. This is Mr. Johnson's version, as he told me.

"The next day an animal of a monster kind was seen near the same place by a man and three women, who said it was swimming when they first saw it. They represent it as being very large, and say it swam much faster than a horse could run on land.

"On Sunday last, as N. C. Davis and Allen Davis, of St. Charles, and Thomas Slight and J. Collings, of Paris, with six women, were returning from Fish Haven, when about midway from the latter named place to St. Charles their attention was suddenly attracted to a peculiar motion or wave in the water, about three miles distant. The lake was not rough, only a little disturbed by a light wind. Mr. Slight says he distinctly saw the sides of a very large animal that he would suppose to be not less than ninety feet in length. Mr. Davis don't think he (Davis) saw any part of the body, but is positive it must have been not less than forty feet in length, judging by the wave it rolled up on both sides of it as it swam, and the wake it left in the rear. It was going south, and all agreed that it swam with a speed almost incredible to their senses.

Mr. Davis says he never saw a locomotive travel faster and thinks it must have made a mile a minute easy. In a few minutes after the discovery of the first a second one followed in its wake, but seemed to be much smaller, appearing to Mr. Slight about the size of a horse. A larger one followed this, and so on till four larger ones in all and six small ones had run southward out of sight. One of the larger ones, disappearing, made a sudden turn to the west a short distance, then back to its former track. At this turn Mr. Slight says he could distinctly see it was of a brownish color. They could judge somewhat of their speed by observing known distance on the other side of the lake, and all agree that the velocity with which they propelled themselves through the water was astonishing. They represent the waves that rolled up in front and on each side of them as being three feet high from where they stood. This is substantially their statement as they told me. Messrs. Davis and Slight are prominent men, well known in the county, and all of them are reliable persons, whose veracity is undoubted. I have no doubt they would be willing to make affidavits to their statement."

A DISTINGUISHED Judge, who was noted for his extreme politeness, on a certain occasion condemned a man who had been found guilty on a charge of murder, to imprisonment for three years. The clerk of the court, noticing the error, whispered to the Judge, reminding him of the nature of the case.

"Oh, prisoner!" he exclaimed, "I beg your pardon, but come back. I really did not premeditate this unfortunate occurrence, but, to speak plainly, you've got to be hanged." And rising in his chair, he addressed the prisoner, in tones of the utmost dignity, and designated the hour at which the execution should take place.

CAPTAIN MAYNE REID.

As a prelude to the original and intensely interesting novel, "The Child Wife," the publication of which will soon be commenced in this journal, it is not inopportune to present the public with a biographical sketch of the author. Captain Mayne Reid is now forty-eight years of age, and our engraving is a faithful representation of his personal appearance at that period of his ripened manhood. He is a native of the north of Ireland, descended from one of the grantees of the Ulster plantations, and through his maternal parentage, from the royal Stuart family of Scotland. He received a first-class education at the Belfast College (Queen's University), and, being the son of a Presbyterian minister, it was proposed that he should follow a theological career. But the young Irishman's daring and enthusiastic character, his innate love of adventure, and the promptings of his ardent and chivalrous nature, destined him for a more active sphere than the churchman's closet.

After leaving college, he set out for America, traveled through the West Indies and Mexico, and spent several years of adventurous life in the Far West. To those travels the world is indebted for the truthful and vigorous descriptions of forest and prairie scenery, of Indian and Mexican manners, and of thrilling episodes in woodland life that are found in many of his works. After the rude but instructive experiences of those wanderings, he made his way to the Atlantic cities, and devoted himself for a time to magazine writing, especially poetry. But the Mexican war broke out to interrupt him at the threshold of his literary labors. The martial spirit was too much a part of his individuality to permit him to ignore that field of excitement. He entered the United States army as a Lieutenant, and distinguished himself by several daring exploits, as recorded in the dispatches of General Scott and other commanders under whom he served. He led the forlorn hope at the storming of Chapultepec, and also the last infantry charge at the hacienda at Los Portales, which decided the battle of Cherubusco. Severely wounded at the former action, he was for some weeks reported among the killed, and the newspapers of the time did justice to his gallantry. At a public dinner given at Columbus, Ohio, his memory was toasted, and a poem was read that had been written by a young lady of the place. Considered simply as a literary production, this poem deserves a place in our columns, and we copy it from the newspaper report.

Gone! Gone! Gone!
Gone to his dreamless sleep!
And spirits of the brave,
Watching o'er his grave,
Weep! Weep! Weep!

* * * * * *

Mourn! Mourn! Mourn!
Mother to sorrow long wed.
Far o'er the mighty deep,
Where the brave coldly sleep,
Thy warrior son lies dead.

Lone! Lone! Lone!
In thine own far island home.
Ere thy life's task is done,
Oft with the sinking sun,
O'er the sea thy thoughts will roam.

* * * * * *

Sound! Sound! Sound
The trumpet, while thousands die:
Madly forcing his way
Through the blood-dashing spray,
He beareth our banner on high!

Woe! woe! woe!
Like a thought he has sunk to rest.
Slowly they bear him away,
In stern martial array,
The flag and the sword on his breast.

High! High! High!
High in the temple of fame
The poet's fadeless wreath,
And the soldier's sheath,
Are engraved above his name.

Long! Long! Long
As time to the earth shall belong,
The sad wind over the surge
Shall chant its low dirge
O'er the peerless child of song.

Gone! Gone! Gone!
Gone to his dreamless sleep:
And spirits of the brave,
Watching o'er his lone grave,
Weep! weep! weep!

Columbus, Ohio, 1848.

The next news that reached the United States from Mexico was that Captain Reid, instead of being killed, had married a rich heiress—a report not more true than that of his death.

Returning from Mexico, Captain Reid was called upon to take command of the European refugees in New York, then planning an expedition to aid the revolution in Germany. Having hastily organized a Foreign Legion, he sailed for Europe, but arrived to find the fortress of Rastadt invested by the Prussian army, and the revolution virtually at an end.

His next move was to join Kossuth in Hungary, but before he could arrive at the scene of strife, the Magyar patriot had been compelled to flee to Kutayah, in Turkey.

The general pacification of Europe left Captain Reid no further opportunity for using his sword, and returning to England, he took up the pen, and produced in rapid succession those works of wondrous interest which have been the delight of millions, and have been translated into every European language. It is said that his first work, the "Scalp Hunters," has in England alone circulated over one million copies, and all this without the aid of any friendly criticism. On the contrary, at an early period of his literary career, by defending Kossuth against the attacks of the *Times* newspaper, he gained the undying hostility of that powerful journal, and the whole clique of London reviewers secretly controlled by its influence. The system pursued by them has been either to treat his works with silence, or pronounce upon them as being mere "books for boys," whereas, such splendid romances as the "War Trail," the "Quadroon," the "White Chief," the "Headless Horseman," and half a score of others, have no relation whatever to boys' literature; and by these, and not by his boys' books of adventure, must Captain Reid's literary character be judged.

CAPT. MAYNE REID.

In the year 1854, Captain Reid was married to a young English lady of the Clarendon family, a lineal descendant of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, and Lord High Chancellor of England. Since then he has resided in the county of Bucks, England, devoting himself to literature, and following the pursuits of a quiet country gentleman; now and then taking a part in politics, and always on the liberal side. During our late war he proved himself our warmest friend, gaining a large measure of unpopularity by his advocacy of the republic. He is now on a visit to this country to complete the study of our republican institutions, and there are few Americans who will not wish that his stay among us may be pleasant and prolonged.

BLOODY ISLAND.

THERE is a small strip of land lying in the Mississippi river, midway between St. Louis and the Illinois shore, which bears the appropriate name of Bloody Island. It is about one mile in length and a little over half a mile in width, and has a population of over 1,000, which is composed almost entirely of Germans.

As the terminus of the St. Louis and Alton Railroad, it is a place of considerable importance, and as the former resort of pugilists and duelists, its name is a most familiar one. The first incident that gave prominence to the place was the murder of the Indian Pontiac, who had been residing for a considerable time in St. Louis. His appetite for strong drink was intense, and he was in the habit of crossing to the Island whenever he desired to enjoy a "big drunk." Here his conduct soon became unbearable to the few settlers, and he was threatened with summary punishment in case he should continue his dangerous practice. Not heeding the timely warning, he ventured to pay another visit to his neighbors, who, becoming enraged at his audacity, fell upon him and inflicted severe wounds upon his person, from the effects of which he died in a few hours. From this time forward, and especially during that period when dueling was regarded as both honorable and necessary for the settlement of personal differences, Bloody Island was the favorite spot for those too often fatal affrays. Many gentlemen who held prominent positions in the State and National Governments have met at this place in deadly encounters; several have been killed outright, and many others have received fatal or serious injuries. Of late years, however, there has been a marked decrease in the number of these personal encounters, caused, probably, by the erection of railroad depots and machine-shops, which have transformed the Island into a very busy little settlement. The island is covered with cotton-wood trees, which appear to thrive at an amazing rate, the alluvial deposits from the Mississippi, upon which the tree depends for its nourishment, extending almost over the entire land.

The last sensation from this locality is a prize-fight, which occurred a few days ago, between two young roughs, named Reardon and McCann, the former nineteen and the other seventeen years of age, in which the younger pugilist was pummeled to death. Six exciting rounds were fought, at the end of which McCann grew faint, and, as he staggered toward his opponent, received a tremendous blow in the abdomen. Parties in the crowd then cried, "Don't hit him again!" but the infuriated batterer paid no attention to the warning, and struck another powerful blow, when his antagonist fell heavily upon the ground, and shortly afterward expired. The entire affair is said to be enveloped in mystery. All the parties engaged in the fight have been arrested and committed to jail, but they all refuse to render any testimony before the coroner.

BLOODY ISLAND, NEAR ST. LOUIS, MO., THE SCENE OF THE LATE FATAL PRIZE FIGHT.

A KANGAROO BATTUE.

SINCE the small remnant left of the aborigines have given up the chase and hang about the townships, and depend upon the whites for food, and the shepherd kings have destroyed their dingo, kangaroos have an immunity from their natural enemies, and their numbers have of late years increased to such an extent on some of the stations of the Western District as to render it necessary that means should be devised for reducing the number.

With this view a system has been adopted similar to that pursued in South Africa to capture the wild animals of that country. A piece of ground of some two or three acres in extent is surrounded with a stockade twelve feet high. At the further end of this enclosure is a smaller one of about a quarter of an acre in extent, and communicating with the larger one by a swing gate, which easily opens and shuts. A man in command of the gate stands on an elevated platform, hidden by boughs, who admits the animals as they approach, but prevents their egress. An opening is left in the first enclosure of a few yards wide, from which wings extend for about a mile in extent on each side, which diverge, affording a wide mouth, into which the kangaroos are driven, and then urged forward to the stockade enclosure. The wings are formed of brushwood, sufficiently high to prevent the kangaroos from hopping over.

A battue at Carramutt Station is thus described. Shortly after eight some twenty-five horsemen started from the township, and were soon after joined by the men from the Gum's and McArthur's Stations. The men then encompassed a large area of ground, and gradually headed the kangaroos toward the mouth of the enclosure. Eleven o'clock was the hour fixed for the general rendezvous at the wicket gate; the party then mustered between sixty and seventy equestrians. The meeting was graced by the presence of several ladies on horseback, with the junior members of their families on ponies.

The men spread out, formed a semicircle, and gradually converged toward the mouth of the wings, driving the kangaroos before them. They had not proceeded very far within the wings before a large mob of kangaroos was seen heading to them. The kangaroos had evidently been round the large stockade, and finding no means of escape, had doubled back, with the determination of forcing their way through the approaching phalanx of horsemen. This was a most animating scene. The kangaroos were dodging about in all directions between the horsemen, and all the shouting, waving of handkerchiefs, and cracking of stock whips were unavailing to turn them back, and several hundreds thus escaped. A few were brought down by the untimely cut of a stockwhip, and before they could recover their legs they were dispatched by the loaded end of the whip.

GENERAL GRANT'S OLD HOME IN ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI, NOW ON ITS JOURNEY TO CHICAGO.—PHOTO BY JOSEPH W. BALL, ARTISTIC, ST. LOUIS, MO.

GENERAL GRANT'S OLD HOME.

THE fact that the historic old log-cabin in St. Louis County, Mo., which the late General Grant erected with his own hands, and with logs cut and carried by himself, is about to be removed from its present site and shipped to Chicago, where it will be covered for exhibition at the World's Fair, gives touchness to the illustration published on this page. The cabin stands on an eight-acre tract of land, on the Jefferson Barracks and Lock Hill Road, about ten miles southwest of St. Louis. The land was given to Mrs. Grant as a wedding present by her father, Mr. Frederick T. Dent, on the occasion of her marriage to the general, then Lieutenant Grant, August 22d, 1848. The cabin was erected in the fall of 1854, just after Grant's return from the Pacific coast, and he lived there in comparative poverty for some years. The house, which is in a good state of preservation, is 30 feet long and twenty wide, and is divided into four large rooms, two on each floor, separated by an eight-foot hall in the centre of the house, with a broad staircase leading from the lower to the upper story. The two lower rooms each have a spacious old-fashioned fireplace, and each is lighted by two large windows. All of Grant's children except the two eldest, were born in this cabin.

A TRI-STATES ROCK.

WE give a picture of the Tri-States Rock, the point where the three States of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania meet, at the junction of the Neversink with the Delaware River. This is a section of much historic interest, and notable for the beauty of its scenery, embracing mountain, plain, and river views. The Delaware River from this point southward for a distance of forty miles abounds in picturesque scenic effects, which are the delight of the artist and summer rambler.

THE TRI-STATES MONUMENT NEAR FORT JERVIS, NEW YORK.

A GROUP OF YOUNG AMERICANS

IMPERIAL GRANUM.

THE leaders of society need no introduction to the best food known for infants and invalids, and for four years it has been the best food known for those requiring the most nutrition with the least exertion, such as the digestive organs. Now it is quite well known IMPERIAL GRANUM, which has through a long experience proven justly earned title of IMPERIAL, and we can truthfully assert that its preparation is as novel and unexplained, as its duty certain to be a food of unrivaled delicacy and beyond nutritive and medicinal worth. The food of all others to be relied upon when other food fails to nourish, and when other food is indigestible and corrective only; and as an article of diet for the aged and for nursing from infancy to adolescence. Through its use thousands of lives have been saved, and thousands of invalids have been restored to health, and hundreds of thousands of invalids who have brought up their children on IMPERIAL GRANUM that this preparation for infants' diet is universal who never take to it. It is praised alike by the public, by physicians, and by nurses. It has stood the test of time, and has become a necessity in the household. Bottle free, we can positively recommend it from our own knowledge, and we feel confident that it will prove to be the most gratifying medium of the Home Medication. Recommended by all physicians.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Shipping Depot, JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York.

Silver Medal Found on the Body of Young Elk, of the Sioux.

During the past summer Young Elk, one of the principal chiefs of the Sioux nation was killed. He was well-known to the people of the West as one of the bitterest enemies of the whites. A small party of Indians were lurking around at night to get an opportunity to attack a small party of white men connected with the Union Pacific Railroad. The white men fired on the Indians, killing three of them, and among them was this noted chief. On his neck was suspended a large silver ornament, which he had wrought out of a silver medal which had been given to the chiefs of the tribe in President Fillmore's time. The illustration will show that they possess at least a moderate degree of ingenuity in the arts. The medal is now in the possession of our artist, who sends us the drawing from which our illustration is engraved.

SILVER MEDAL FOUND ON THE BODY OF YOUNG ELK OF THE SIOUX

Silver Fishes and Other Articles Found in the Guano of Peru.

The probable age of man on the earth, as evidenced from his remains, is a question just now attracting the earnest attention of scientific men throughout the world. His tools of stone are found in the "drift," showing that he existed before the great cataclysm that occasioned that phenomenon. His tools, and even rude sculptures, the work of his hands, have been found in caverns under conditions implying that he was contemporaneous, in Europe, with the rhinoceros and fossil elk and bear. And the "lake dwellings" of Switzerland carry us back very far beyond the dawn of written history, and even beyond tradition itself.

In America, it is affirmed that flint arrow-heads and other primitive weapons have been found in such relation with the bones of the mastodon as to imply that the animal perished at the hands of man. In the guano islands of Peru, deep beneath the guano deposits, many objects of ancient art have been found as these deposits have been removed. The formation of these deposits is exceedingly slow, and the accumulation of the guano has been scarcely perceptible during the three centuries that have elapsed since the discovery of America. The time that has elapsed since the commencement of these deposits must be computed by the time that has passed since the coasts and islands of Peru took their present form and relations, and can only be vaguely expressed by "countless ages."

We present this week engravings of several interesting objects found in the guano. The first three are front, side and back views of an idol or figure of wood, discovered at great depth, firmly imbedded in the guano of the Lobos Islands, with the salts of which it is so completely saturated that it has very nearly the specific gravity of marble. It is about a foot high, representing a squatting female figure, with the legs crossed, and the hands placed together across the breast. The ears are represented as bored, and the lobes widely distended with ornaments, such as gave to a certain class of the ancient Peruvians the name of *Orejones*, or Big Ears.

SILVER FISHES FOUND IN THE GUANO OF PERU, SOUTH AMERICA.

The other objects, of which engravings are given, are representations of fishes of various kinds, cut out of thin plates of silver, and with their eyes, fins and other features "struck up," either by a die or other instrument. It will be seen that they are characteristic, that is to say, very accurate representations of fishes actually found in Peruvian waters. When and how found is thus explained in a letter from Mr. Henry Swayne, the great *empresario* of Peru, in a letter to the editor, dated Lima January, 1867:

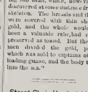
STREET CHAIR USED IN LIMA, SOUTH AMERICA.

"I avail myself of the first opportunity to send you a number of small silver fishes, which were taken out, by the captain of a coasting vessel, a friend of mine, from the guano of the Chincha Islands, *thirty-two* feet below the surface. I think they will go far to establish the high antiquity of the Aborigines of this country. This friend of mine, Captain Juan Pardo, an Italian, saw taken out of the guano, at the same time that these fishes were found, the body of a female, lacking the head, which, however, was discovered at some distance from the skeleton. The breasts and the ribs were covered with thin sheets of gold, and the whole would have been a valuable relic, had it been preserved as found. But the workmen divided the gold, part of which was sold to captains of ships loading guano, and the body thrown into the sea."

WOODEN IDOL FROM THE GUANO ISLANDS—REAR VIEW.

Street-Chair Used at Lima, South America.

Our illustration shows the kind of street-chair in use in Lima, which is a species of modern adaptation, with improvements, of the old-fashioned sedan chair, the style of locomotion which preceded the carriage.



WOODEN IDOL FROM THE GUANO ISLANDS—FRONT.

Water-Carriers at the Fountain of San Francisco, Quito.

The water-carriers of Quito, with their picturesque costumes, and the enormous jars strapped to their backs, in which they distribute water about the city, are one of the most singular portions of the population, and always attract the attention of the travelers. Our illustration shows a number of them grouped about the public fountain of San Francisco, in the rear of the cathedral, from which a large portion of the water they distribute is obtained. This fountain, and the place in which it is situated, is a sort of exchange for certain classes of the population, and should be visited by every traveler who stops a short time in Quito.

Monument on Stone River, Tennessee.

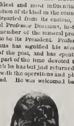
This monument is erected to the memory of the soldiers of Hazen's brigade, on the battle-field of Murfreesboro. On the front of the monument is the following inscription:

"Hazen's Brigade,
To the memory of its soldiers who fell at
Stone River, December 31, 1862."

On the side of the monument shown in the sketch is the following: "The blood of one-third its soldiers, twice spilled in Tennessee, crimsons the battle-flag of the brigade, and inspires to greater deeds."

Serenade to Dr. Doremus by the Philharmonic Society.

The Philharmonic Society, the oldest and most influential organization of its kind in the country, has departed from its custom, and elected Professor Doremus, instead of a member of the musical profession, to be its President. Professor Doremus has signified his acceptance of the post, and has spent no small part of the time devoted to a European tour, from which he has but just returned, in making himself familiar with the operations and plans of similar societies abroad. He was welcomed back, at his residence on the Fourth avenue, by a magnificent serenade—the first ever given by the Philharmonic Society. Over a hundred musicians were present, and, under the lead of Mr. Bergman, performed several of their finest and most celebrated pieces. The music was kept up until late in the morning, very few persons being present, as no notice of the serenade had been given to the professor himself. In acknowledging the unusual compliment paid him, Professor Doremus spoke somewhat fully of the history and character of the society, and of its claims on the public favor. He said that during his foreign tour he had satisfied himself that there is no city in the world where the public enjoy such opportunities for studying the works of the old masters of harmony as in the city of New York, mainly in consequence of the efforts of this society. Twenty-five years ago it began by offering to subscribers the privilege of hearing its music; then it permitted the election of associate members, who could attend its rehearsals, and now all can attend them. The highest musical talent of New York has been devoted for a quarter of a century to raising the standard of musical taste, and this society has been steadily and constantly improving. It has recently increased its orchestra to one hundred members; it has engaged the Academy of Music for all its rehearsals as well as its concerts—giving five concerts and five rehearsals for each concert, twenty of the whole number being open to the public. The professor spoke of the many eminent artists who had been connected with the society, Timm, Scharfenberg, Hill, Kyle, the Dodworths, Ensign, Bristow and others, and pledged the best efforts in his power for the promotion of its interests and for securing the objects of its creation. The occasion was one of very great interest.



WOODEN IDOL FROM THE GUANO ISLANDS—SIDE VIEW

Remains of a Soldier Found in Brown's Wood, Flushing, Long Island.

Recently, as some boys were nutting in Brown's Wood—a rather lonely place of timber, about three miles from Flushing—they discovered the remains of a man, clad in soldier's uniform, which evidently had laid there a very long time. The flesh had disappeared, leaving nothing but a skeleton. The head was some distance from the body; and from the limb of a cedar tree, over where the body lay, a rope swung to and fro. It is supposed to have been a case of suicide.

SILVER FISHES FOUND IN THE GUANO OF PERU.

Jests.—One fertile source of jests is misplaced sympathy—fellow-feeling bestowed on the wrong side. Thus when Lord Sidmouth said one day, "My brains are gone to the dogs this morning," Sir H. Nicolas at once ejaculated, "Poor dogs!" A French lady, hearing how a Capuchin had been devoured by wolves, exclaimed, "Poor beasts! hunger must be a terrible thing." And Peter Pindar, on a stone being flung at George III., and narrowly missing his head, celebrated the "lucky escape for the stone." Akin to this topic of misplaced sympathy is another of misplaced choice. Two things may be inseparably joined—one evil, the other good. To shuffle their characters often has a whimsical effect. A young fellow was talking of the time to come—"a hundred years hence, when we shall all be in heaven." "My dear," said his mother, "don't talk of such horrid things." Clough writes, "Did I ever tell you of the Calvinist woman who, being asked about the Universities, said, 'Yes; they expect that everybody will be saved; but we look for better things'"? These are substantially the same as the sentence in Sir Andrew Aguecheek's challenge: "God have mercy upon one of our souls! He may have mercy upon mine; but my hope is better, and so look to thyself." Akin to both of these topics is the confusion of *meum* and *tuum* in matters of very exclusive property. "Take a wife, Tom," said Sheridan to his son. "Very well; whose shall I take?" was the answer. "You should take a walk every morning on an empty stomach," said a doctor to Sydney Smith. "Upon whose?" asked the patient. Another species of confusion is when such a distinction is made between the constituent elements of a thing and the whole which they constitute, and the same thing is affirmed of the one and denied of the other. "He cannot see the wood for the trees," or "the town for the houses," are

SILVER FISHES FOUND IN THE GUANO OF PERU.

cases in point. Horace Walpole said he believed he should love his country very well, if it was not for his countrymen. An opposition may be made between the constituents of an act and the act itself, analogous to that between the whole and the mere assemblage of its parts. Thus it has been said of a successful wooer, "Il subit courageusement son bonheur." A story is told of a lady saying to her lover, "Eh bien, Raoul, je me [illegible] pour toi"—"[illegible], je me sauve," says he. All these topics may be resolved in the single head of a crafty mistaking of the matter in hand, making the end contradictory to the means, the parts to the whole, the thing suggested to the suggestion, and the characterization to the character. The more [illegible] kinds of wit, are puns, alliterations, rhymes, and [illegible] conceits. Our forefathers would elaborately talk of "the cramp clawing a man in the calf, and making him roar like a bull." Their sermons even were full of figures of the kind—dull enough in general, though there is often great liveliness in a sudden wrench of a common word to an uncommon meaning. Douglas Jerrold says well that English institutions are preserved in brine.

WATER CARRIERS AT THE FOUNTAIN OF SAN FRANCISCO, QUITO.

SCENE AT THE CALABOOSE, ST. LOUIS, MO., ON SUNDAY MORNING, DEC. 19—THE CLERGY OF THE CITY ADDRESSING THE WAITER GIRLS OF THE BEER SALOONS.

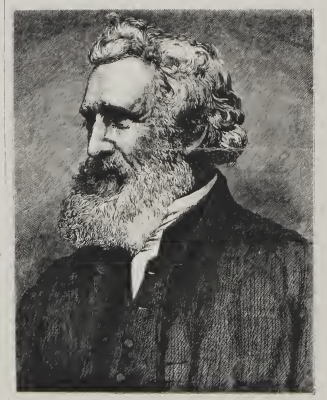
The Waiter Girls of St. Louis in the Calaboose.

THE raid on the waiter-girls of the beer saloons of St. Louis by the police of that city, affected to the student of human nature an opportunity of contemplating in a concentrated form the characteristics of that peculiar element in society represented by the class known as pretty waiter-girls. Our engraving illustrates the very commendable, if not successful efforts of certain gentlemen of philanthropic and religious tendencies to charm away with their eloquence the evil spirit from the souls of those fair sinners. A St. Louis paper says:

"Over sixty of the waiter-girls were incarcerated in the calaboose, bail being refused, and on Sunday the most hardened of them were mustered in the lobby and forced to listen to the exhortations of four very worthy and Christian gentlemen, who came to talk to them about their moral condition, and try to induce them to sign the temperance pledge."

In our engraving one be seen at one end of that strangely extemporized worshipping hall, Father Shinn earnestly endeavoring to prevail upon these fallen ones to seek the paths of righteousness. Never, perhaps, was there a congregation composed of such untractable material, never one that needed more to be encouraged by the words of truth and hope. Some of the girls so much to regard the whole affair as a kind of show for their amusement, though rather a tedious one. Their features and their attitudes are more expressive of mischief than of re-

THE LATE WM. B. BRADBURY, AUTHOR AND COMPOSER OF CHURCH AND SABBATH-SCHOOL MUSIC.



THE LATE RIGHT REV. BISHOP JOHN HENRY HOPKINS, OF VERMONT.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY BRADY.—SEE PAGE 298.

INCIDENTS OF THE BURNING OF THE STEAMSHIP RALEIGH.—SEE PAGE 298.

SCENE ON THE GANGWAY LADDER—THE PASSENGERS, CLINGING TO THE LADDER, WERE WAITING TO BE TAKEN INTO THE BOATS, WHEN SUDDENLY THE FASTENINGS GAVE WAY AND ALL WERE PRECIPITATED INTO THE SEA.

lignous sentiment. Others, however, appear to be impressed with some degree of solemnity; and it is not impossible that the good seed scattered by the reverend father and his co-laborers may have fallen on soil not wholly sterile, and may serve to reclaim some of the sixty maidens, frail and fair, from their career of vice and shame.

THE LATE WILLIAM B. BRADBURY.

THERE are probably few names more generally and favorably known in the United States than that of the eminent teacher and composer of sacred music—William B. Bradbury, Esq. No single person, unless we except his contemporary, Dr. Lowell Mason, has ever done so much to establish and perpetuate a system of church music that would be pervaded by a pure devotional spirit, and acceptable to all religious denominations.

Mr. Bradbury was born in York, Maine, in the year 1816. He inherited his intense passion for music from his parents, both of whom were noted for their excellent singing, and, though he had but little opportunity of gratifying his ambition in his native place, he succeeded in mastering a number of musical instruments, and the fiddle and bass-fiddle he handled them clearly evinced the bent of his mind.

In 1836 he accompanied his family to Boston, where he became acquainted for the first time with pianos

MRS. M'MANNUS, ENTANGLED IN THE GANGWAY LADDER, IS SAVED FROM DROWNING BY HER HUSBAND.

THE PASSENGERS IN THE BOAT DISCOVER THE BODY OF MRS. BRYANT FLOATING NEAR THEM.

The Maſſachuſetts CENTINEL.

PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS. Uninfluenced *by* Party, we aim *to be* JUST.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1789. [12s. per ann.] NUMBER 4, *of* VOL. XII. *Price Three Cents.*

The GAZETTE.

TWELFTH ACT *of* CONGRESS.

An ACT *to eſtabliſh the* TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of Am[eri]ca in Congreſs aſſembled,* That there ſhall be a Department of Treaſury, in which ſhall be the following officers, namely; a Secretary of the Treaſury, to be deemed head of the department, a Comptroller, an Auditor, a Treaſurer, a Regiſter, and an Aſſiſtant to the Secretary of the Treaſury, which Aſſiſtant ſhall be appointed by the ſaid Secretary.

And be it further enacted, That it ſhall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treaſury to digeſt and prepare plans for the improvement and management of the revenue, and for the ſupport of publick credit; to prepare and report eſtimates of the publick revenue, and the publick expenditures; to ſuperintend the collection of the revenue; to decide on the forms of keeping and ſtating accounts and making returns, and to grant under the limitation herein eſtabliſhed, or to be hereafter provided, all warrants for monies to be iſſued from the Treaſury, in purſuance of appropriations by law; to execute ſuch ſervices relative to the ſale of the lands belonging to the United States, as may be by law required of him; to make report, and give information to either branch of the Legiſlature, in perſon or in writing (as he may be required) reſpecting all matters referred to him by the Senate or Houſe of Repreſentatives, or which ſhall appertain to his office; and generally to perform all ſuch ſervices relative to the finances, as he ſhall be directed to perform.

And be it further enacted, That it ſhall be the duty of the Comptroller to ſuperintend the adjuſtment and preſervation of the publick accounts; to examine all accounts ſettled by the Auditor, and certify the balances ariſing thereon to the Regiſter; to counterſign all warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treaſury, which ſhall be warranted by law; to report to the Secretary the official forms of all papers to be iſſued in the different offices for collecting the publick revenue, and the manner and form of keeping and ſtating the accounts of the ſeveral perſons employed therein; he ſhall moreover provide for the regular and punctual payment of all monies which may be collected, and ſhall direct proſecutions for all delinquencies of officers of the revenue, and for debts that are, or ſhall be due to the United States.

And be it further enacted, That it ſhall be the duty of the Treaſurer to receive and keep the monies of the United States, and to diſburſe the the ſame upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treaſury, counterſigned by the Cumptroller, recorded by the Regiſter, and not otherwiſe; he ſhall take receipts for all monies paid by him, and all receipts for monies received by him, ſhall be endorſed upon warrants ſigned by the Secretary of the Treaſury, without which warrant ſo ſigned, no acknowledgment for monies received into the publick Treaſury ſhall be valid: And the ſaid Treaſurer ſhall render his accounts to the Comptroller quarterly (or oftner if required) and ſhall tranſmit a copy thereof, when ſettled, to the Secretary of the Treaſury: he ſhall moreover, on the third day of every ſeſſion of Congreſs, lay before the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, fair and accurate copies of all accounts by him from time to time rendered to, and ſettled with the Comptroller as aforeſaid, as alſo, a true and perfect account of the ſtate of the Treaſury; he ſhall at all times ſubmit to the Secretary of the Treaſury, and the Comptroller, or either of them, the inſpection of the monies in his hands, and ſhall, prior to to the entering upon the duties of his office, give bond, with ſufficient ſureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treaſury and Comptroller, in the ſum of one hundred and fifty thouſand dollars, payable to the United States, with condition for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and for the fidelity of the perſons to be by him employed, which bond ſh[...] in the office of the Comptroller of t[...] of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That it [...] duty of the Auditor to receive all [...] counts, and after examination to cert[...] ance, and tranſmit the accounts with [...] and certificates to the Comptroller for [...] thereon: *Provided,* That if any perſo[...] counts ſhall be ſo audited, be diſſati[...] with, he may within ſix months ap[...] Comptroller againſt ſuch ſettlement.

And be it further enacted, That it [...]

duty of the Regiſter to keep all accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the publick money, and of all debts due to or from the United States; to receive from the Comptroller the accounts which ſhall have been finally adjuſted, and to preſerve ſuch accounts with their vouchers and certificates; to record all warrants for the receipt or payment of monies at the Treaſury, certify the ſame thereon, and to tranſmit to the Secretary of the Treaſury, copies of the certificates of balances of accounts adjuſted as is herein directed.

And be it further enacted, That whenever the Secretary ſhall be removed from office by the Preſident of the United States, or in any other caſe of vacancy in the office of Secretary, the Aſſiſtant ſhall, during the vacancy, have the charge and cuſtody of the records, books and papers appertaining to the ſaid office.

And be it further enacted, That no perſon appointed to any office inſtituted by this act, ſhall directly or indirectly be concerned or intereſted in carrying on the buſineſs of trade or commerce, or be owner in whole or in part of any ſea veſſal, or purchaſe by himſelf, or another in truſt for him, any publick lands or other publick property, or be concerned in the purchaſe or diſpoſal of any publick ſecurities of any State, or of the United States, or take or apply to his own uſe, any emolument or gain for negotiating or tranſacting any buſineſs in the ſaid department, other than what ſhall be allowed by law; and if any perſon ſhall offend againſt any of the prohibitions of this act, he ſhall be deemed guilty of a high miſdemeanour, and forfeit to the United States the penalty of three thouſand dollars, and ſhall upon conviction he removed from office, and for ever thereafter incapable of holding any office under the United States—*Provided,* That if any other perſon than a publick proſecutor ſhall give information of any ſuch offence, upon which a proſecution and conviction ſhall be had, one half the aforeſaid penalty of three thouſand dollars, when recovered, ſhall be for the uſe of the perſon giving ſuch information.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBURG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

Approved—September the 2d, 1789.

George Washington,
Preſident of the United States.

MISCELLANY.

FOR THE CENTINEL.

A FRENCH Philoſopher travelling through the world twenty years ago, thus ſpeaks of the cultivation of Sugar in *Cochin-china.*

"THE trade in this commodity is immenſe. The Chineſe alone, whoſe lands do not pruduce enough for their own conſumption, purchaſe annually from Cochin-china above forty thouſand barrels, weighing about two thouſand pounds per barrel.

"This country it ſhould he obſerved, which produces this commodity in ſuch abundance, and at ſuch a low rate, being a new kingdom, ought to be conſidered, in ſome meaſure, as a colony: It is worthy obſervation too, that *the ſugar-cane is there cultivated by freemen, and all the proceſs of preparation and refining, the work of free hands.* Compare then the price of the Cochin-china production with the ſame commodity which is cultivated and prepared by the *wretched ſlaves of our European colonies,* and judge if, to procure Sugar from our colonies, it was neceſſary to authoriſe by law the *ſlavery of the unhappy Africans* tranſported to America.

"From what I have obſerved at Cochin-china, I cannot entertain a doubt, but that our Weſt-India colonies, had they been diſtributed without reſervation amongſt a free people, would have produced double the quantity that is now procured from the labour of the unfortunate negroes. What advantage then hath accrued to Europe, civilized as it is, and thoroughly verſed in the laws of nature, and the [...]

under the hands of the freeborn labourer, ſeems to ſhrink into barrenneſs under the ſweat of a ſlave. Such is the will of the great Author of our nature, who hath created man free, and aſſigned to him the earth, that he might cultivate his poſſeſſion with the ſweat of his brow; but ſtill ſhould enjoy his liberty.

"The Cochin-chineſe, excluſive of the ſugar-cane, employ themſelves in the culture of a variety of other productions, of great importance both to their interiour fabricks, and external commerce.

"They cultivate the cotton-tree, the mulberry, the pepper, the varniſh tree, the date, the tea, the indigo, and the ſaffron, together with a plant peculiar to the country, called ISAI, which, being fermented like indigo, furniſhes in great plenty a flower of green colour, which, in dying, gives a durable tincture of a fine emerald colour. This plant would undoubtedly be a moſt valuable proſeot to our Weſt-India colonies."

BASTILE ANECDOTES.

IT was Charles V. who ordered the BASTILE to be conſtructed. Hugh Aubriot, Provoſt of Paris, laid the firſt ſtone of this building the 22d of April, 1370; and this man, in other reſpects a worthy citizen, and the promoter of many other uſeful buildings in the city of Paris, was, by a moſt ſingular fate, the firſt victim to this ſtate priſon.—Exerting himſelf in his office of Provoſt to put a ſtop to the inſolencies of the ſcholars of the Univerſity, whoſe privileges in thoſe ages were exceſſive, they had the influence, with the aſſiſtance of the Duke of Berry, to procure the poor Provoſt to be condemned for hereſy, and he was actually the firſt priſoner in this tyrant's den. Suffering thus the fate of the diabolical inventor of *Phalaris's Bull,* with all the innocence of the moſt virtuous citizen.

IN conſequence of the deſtruction of the Baſtile, the grave of many miſerable thouſands or rather millions of French ſubjects, ſuch horrid ſcenes are come to light as make human nature even ſhrink at itſelf.

Our Parisian correſpondent has juſt [...]med [...] had been confined 47 years in thoſe [...]al regions of deſpotiſm, tyranny, and [...], that when a priſoner was committed to [...] horrid place, he was immediately confined in [a] ſolitary cell, where the ſun could not penetrate; and whatever food might be allotted him, was ſerved by mutes.—It was death for either to ſpeak!

The emancipated author of this narration having, however, by his good conduct, and the well known goodneſs of his heart, excited ſome feelings in the bre[aſt] of one of the under officers of the fortreſs, who ha[d] been a ſervant in his family, was one day permitted to walk on the place of Maſſacre.

He deſcribes it to be a pleaſant promenade, on which the devoted victim of tyranny is invited to walk for the benefit of the air. On approaching a particular part (the ſignal being given) it gives way, and he is at once immerged into a horrid gulph, where ſeveral thouſand engines cut him to pieces!!!

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. GRIFFITHS takes the liberty to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen at the South-End of this town, that he has opened another DANCING-SCHOOL at Mr. BOSSON'S HALL, which will be continued twice a week, viz. TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. The hours of attendance are from Three o'clock in the afternoon, until Five, each day. His terms are Eight Dollars per quarter—two at entrance—and ſix at the end of the quarter. Ladies and Gentlemen that wiſh to patronize Mr. GRIFFITHS' Dancing-School, may depend on him, to perfect the Scholars (as ſoon as poſſible) in that polite accompliſhment of Dancing, and that nothing ſhall be wanting on his part to prevent complaints either from ſcholar or parent.

Mr. GRIFFITHS will open his EVENING-SCHOOL, to teach Dancing in his HALL, Pemberton's Hill, for the young Gentlemen, twice a week, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, from ſix o'clock, until nine at night; [...] dollars per quarter, two at entrance, [...]e quarter. No entrance money will [...] ſecond quarter.

[...]en that have been taught by him [...]d be aſked, and he aſſures the young [...]onour his DANCING-SCHOOL [...]on in that neceſſary accompliſhment.

[...] indebted to, or who have [...] againſt the Eſtate of JOHN [...]ſton, Phyſician, deceaſed, are [...] the ſame with

[WILL]IAM CLARK, Executor.
[...], 1789.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A U. S.
TREASURY DEPT
SIGNED IN TYPE BY G. WASHINGTON
& JOHN ADAMS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT HAYES—MRS. GRANT ENTERTAINING PRESIDENT AND MRS. HAYES AND PARTY AT LUNCH, IN THE WHITE HOUSE, AFTER THE INAUGURATION, ON MARCH 5TH.
FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS, ALBERT SHUMATE AND HARRY DOIRE.—SEE PAGE 37.

GRAVE OF DANIEL BOONE

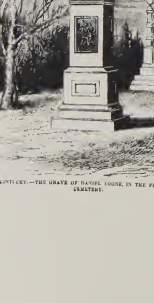
THE remains of Daniel Boone, the pioneer of Kentucky, are interred on the western verge of the grounds of the State Cemetery at Frankfort. Looking over the deep-flowing the eye glances through the tree tops from crag to crag and downward until it rests on the quiet river one thousand feet below. It is only of late years that the graves of Boone and his kindred who have been marked by a simple stone, forming grouping of natural objects, and the two tall one of them was added, the stone in the right of the engraving. Upon which have Boone's name, cut by a lady, in the iron hand, but this has been removed as a relic to a place of safety, and a tablet is exposed to view in the State House. The present monument is of Kentucky marble, a beautiful stone, very light in color. Four bas-reliefs in marble are exhibited in the outer distribution of scenes in the eventful career of himself and his wife Rebecca. Unfortunately these reliefs were seriously injured during the war, many pieces having been clipped off by the soldiery.

THE COSMOSCOPE.

THE instrument exhibited before the American Geographical Society on Monday evening, February 19, and by further invitation before the Polytechnic Institute, Boston, the following Monday evening, was suggested by a conversation of Chief Justice Daly with the inventor, up to the subject of the Transit of Venus expedition.

The instrument shows (1) the Heliocentric position of all the motions, angles and phenomena which occur in the real system of the earth. The periodical eclipses of the sun and moon, with the notations, phases and changes of the latter, exposed by secular demonstration the occurrences and their causes. The sun's rotation on his axis, flame, situated above the course of a round table, upon which is a seed a star-chart, bounded by the twelve signs of the zodiac. The mounted by a globe, upon which the light emitted by the flame is condensed, and the rays which distinguished the day from the night side of the earth; and as the axis about which the globe rotates is passed at the same time the plane of its orbit so that at the earth is to the plane upon which the sun, the same phases of illumination are presented upon both, the day and night setting at the sun and moon, the changing lengths of days and nights in different latitudes, the changes of the seasons, the long and short days and day, are all seen in every in their proper order of succession.

As the globe is carried about the sun in its annual revolution, the orbit known to astronomers the extent it is passing that position in its orbit in the fact that it has arrived at the equinox, which calls attention to the fact that it has arrived at the equinox a little before quoting the point among the stars at which the equinox is at the preceding year. The backward sliding of the equinoxes finally carries them about the entire circle of the zodiac, and so gradually carries the position of the globe's axis of rotation, which sweeps away from its position of pointing to the pole star, describing a circle of the heavens and in the angle of forty-seven degrees to the poles of the earth. When the nations have thus completed an entire revolution of the earth's orbit, and have done everything in the same point among the stars, as they now are, the North Pole will again point to the pole-star only to glide away from it as before.



ANTIQUE.—THE GRAVE OF DANIEL BOONE, IN THE FRANKFORT CEMETERY.

SMALL CHANGE—WHAT OUR METAL CURRENCY IS MADE OF.

ALL nations have found it convenient to have a token currency representing fractions of the monetary unit, the value of which is arbitrary, which is not of intrinsic worth, for export, than their nominal value, but which, as money in the particular country is concerned, are legal tender and have a definite nominal value in certain limited amounts. The numerals prep transactions in which a small sovereign is to be required or a small purchase settled, can be easily effected without some such medium, and the ease with which their arbitrary value is known by the people and the uniformity of value, no matter of which they are made, besides their convenience and portableness, have made coins in be preferred for such transactions to the precious metals.

Small coins should not exist in quantities above or below the actual demand for them for the purposes of the money of the country indeed, and it is easy to regulate supply and demand in every case by the simple process of making them readily redeemable. The Government themselves will take care that there is neither poverty nor scarcity of small money. The Government, having a profit on this sort of coinage, will take care that it is enough of it on the market, and the people, determined not to be deceived or embarrassed by an excessive stock of change, will always limit the issue to the actual demand for their right of conversion.

Small coins should always be of the finest workmanship, to prevent imitations by counterfeiters. For coins of small denomination, white is called silver is the best material. In New York two country had $12,000,000 worth of these token coins of five, three, two, and one cent, about twenty-five cents per copper. France had $6,000,000 worth, of twenty cents per lead. The old copper and bell-metal coinage of Great Britain amounted to about $5,000,000. Belgium had eighty cents per copper. The proportion of copper to gold and silver in the coinage of France, subsequent to the revolution, was two per cent. In Russia, from 1744 to 1771, the proportion was sixty-five per cent. Switzerland in 1850 coined twenty cents per copper of German silver coins: Germany, forty-five cents; Belgium, taken at the average, about forty cents. On the basis it would seem that the actual cost of the coinage of a country should be at least forty cents per copper, which for the United States would be $10,000,000.

Authorities differ as to the material to be used in the manufacture of small coinage. Perhaps a modern material should be cheap, handsome, not easily out-table, not subject to rapid chemical changes, capable of being readily melted, rolled, punched and stamped, giving a good, distinct impression of the die, durable in wear and hard to counterfeit. Several metals have been employed, either pure or as alloy, to fill these requirements. The chief have been copper, bronze, German silver, copper and silver, aluminum and aluminum bronze, of these, aluminum is pretty, but lost to process and easily oxidizable. Copper has been the metal most used by most countries in the manufacture of low grade coins, cheap and easy to work, but ready to oxidize, and, and hard to make it look handsome even of intrinsic value, approaching nominal value. It is too bright if the coins have a determination high above nominal value they can be counterfeited with facility. Bronze makes a very beautiful coin, particularly clear and distinct in the impression—coins so, in fact, resembling silver or gold. The alloy now used in this country, England and France, under the title of bronze, consists of ninety-five parts of copper, four of tin, and one of zinc. Except to be apparent, however, bronze is liable to pretty much the same objections that is against copper.

The alloy of twenty-five parts nickel to seventy-five parts copper make a superior low-value coin. It is cheap, durable, handsome and hard to counterfeit, no successful imitation of it having ever been palmed upon the public. The profit to the Government on the issue of such coins, cost and over value of metal alloy coins to $10,000,000 is $10,000,000 and one-half per cent; that is to say, of two and one-half per cent, for wear and tear and two per cent. for growth of population, nearly $10,000,000 of profit on the token coinage would enable the mint to coin gold without any charge whatever, as is now done by the British mint.

The first nickel coins in this country were the cents manufactured in 1857, a remarkably poor specimen, made exceptionally with metals. The nickel cent was the next were issued in 1857. In 1864 and 1865 a bronze two cent coin and a nickel three-cent were authorized. The three-cent coin was very pretty but of the same size as the present two-cent piece. In May, 1866 was authorized the new current five-cent coin, a compact and neat coin, which should specially be withdrawn and something substituted substituted for it.

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with Text

1. Union Square Theatre. 2. The Star Theatre.

NEW YORK CITY.—DESTRUCTION OF THE UNION SQUARE THEATRE BY FIRE, FEBRUARY 28TH.
FROM A SKETCH BY A STAFF ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 58.

NEW YORK CITY.—COUNTING THE CASH IN THE SUB-TREASURY VAULTS.
FROM A SKETCH BY A STAFF ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 58.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

THE FRANK LESLIE EXCURSION TO THE PACIFIC.

CARSON CITY.

VIA the Virginia and Truckee Railroad we reach Carson City at seven o'clock of a Sunday morning, after a pleasant ride of about two hours between Reno and Virginia City, and consider itself a fine, thriving, full-grown town—quite an old-established one, among bad times' years' time wherein to improve and busk-up, and to turn up its popular ear to the jingle of twenty-five hundred a-dollar. It's not a bad city to look upon—look at it from a Western centre of young civilization anyhow, it is only a dozen glorious miles out of the plains, with its glorious mountains, its pine-clad ridges to north and south a closing rampart behind which the sun goes down in glory. There are the usual brick-fronts, with shop-paved chasms of clear running water on either side, and the usual Western pattern of the East; sparse rows of cottonwood trees, with their smooth, pale yellow bark; square two-storied houses, in the most unvaryingly simple style, stores, stores, stores; planked sidewalks, planked streets, the long, low railroad buildings and platform, and a little square enclosure of brush, dark, green grass, in the midst of which a fountain is playing, and scatters a wide, cool shower on the breezes beneath. Indians lounging along the line of the cars, of course—calico rags, red paint, blankets and papooses are their distinctive features; a few American citizens, clothed in half a gentleman in that careless, self-satisfied half a gentleman's fashion, with a long, long coil of hair and beard, and the paintings of the dudes, in a Far-Westerner; men and boys of all sizes, but, in all ways, no women.

Being stationary for an hour at Carson City, we leave our car, and wander off on a stroll through the streets. They don't invite the pedestrian to a very extended ramble; in ten minutes one could make a brisk circuital thing of it. There is the town pump, the Indian agency, the Mint and the State Capitol, and the straggling show of shops (most of them with open windows and doors, and a view inside of the proprietors sucking ready to open business—for the day), fine or fair-dressed, with their hats on and in any shabby permutation, all of too generally bare and dusty appearance, and, with the exception of the Mint, in many instances the worse for wear, and showing in every nook and corner of them the accumulations of waste bits, strewn with sawed-off and rubber and barrel hoops, and given what apparently to the Indian population, who or chiefly are scattered about the Sahara, the solemn figure of a man in a red blanket, sitting over his pipe, and dreaming on a hot bowlder in the sun a great deal more than they are. Indians, Chinese, Mexicans, half-breeds and such generously outlined figures compressed with dull dirty in their ragged rainy garments, mixed among the pedestrians in our manner as of Carson City.

THE UNITED STATES MINT IN CARSON CITY.

THE NEVADA STATE CAPITOL.

Passing a little shop or half-developed saloon, in to speed, in whose windows hang an inviting sign, "Fresh Milk and Boston Brown Bread," we turn in instead of its quickly. A stout man, whose linen is of a sad and sombre color, and whose morning toilet has evidently not included the ceremony of ablution, receives and serves us, not with the Boston brown bread, which he says is too much trouble to catch that particular warm, but with a species of very solid pudding, and with glasses of milk emphatic in color and decidedly weak to the taste. Offer one to the proprietor, however, by the time we have finished our meal, and the man at the counter has a milk is quite adverse in Carson; every drop has to come down from Virginia, and the supply isn't regular." So we drink our portion from tall beer glasses, and pay our ten cents apiece without a murmur.

"Don't you close your places on Sunday?" one of us remarks. "I look nearly all the stores opening."

"Oh, they shut up at noon—most of 'em."

"And what time are the churches open?"

"Why, I don't know the man knows dubiously at us; meditates, and looks out of the window at the Mint opposite for information.

"Well, I do'no exactly; I think some of 'em one time and some another. I couldn't tell you for certain." Evidently the subject of the Carson Sabbath is one entirely alien to experience, and habit is one entirely alien to the Carson mind, that there are in Carson four of the sacred edifices—Roman Catholic, Episcopalian, Methodist and Presbyterian—and even as we leave the shop, the hale of one of them come ringing sweetly to our ears.

Besides churches, the capital and Mint, Carson has a large and very excellent schoolhouse, and three good hotels on the main street; the leading newspapers express the real opinion, and the social life is very good and very pleasant. And statement we must needs take up both, for social observations being confined to Indians and those specimens of the male population who tuck their pantaloons in their boots, cultivate moody beards, and evolve "hats of Jove"—a picturesque and essential dress, if not a "high-toned" one.

SING SING PRISON.

SOME INTERIOR VIEWS OF STATE PRISON LIFE.

FROM the hall we were conducted to the chapel, which is over the mess-room, by a covered bridge. It is long, somewhat hemispherical, the centre of the roof being arched, the walls a dull yellow. At the centre end stands a rather pretty open stalls in the altar, white, with the Ten Commandments, in gilded letters, on a tablet over the altar; a painted a view on the Hudson River, near Poughkeepsie, the whole, being taken "with all its imperfections on its head," is no discredit to the country land that bred it. Upon the platform are seats for the Wardens and guards, while the keepers are placed at intervals along the

VIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL STREET IN CARSON CITY.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.—THE FRANK LESLIE TRANSCONTINENTAL EXCURSION—SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTS OF INTEREST IN CARSON CITY, NEVADA, ON THE VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD, BETWEEN RENO AND VIRGINIA CITY.—FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

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No. 1,739.—Vol. LXVII.] NEW YORK—FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 12, 1889. [Price, 10 Cents, $4.00 Yearly, $1 Weekly, $1.50.

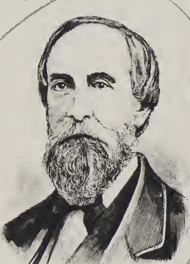
NEW YORK.—BASE METAL COINAGE—A GANG OF COUNTERFEITERS IN BROOKLYN MOLDING IMITATION SILVER DOLLARS.

From Sketches and Photographs Furnished by the Police.—See Page 303.

HON. JOHN S. PHELPS,

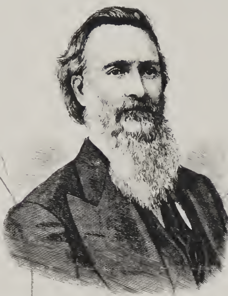
Governor of Missouri.

GOVERNOR PHELPS was born at Simsbury, Conn., December 22d, 1814. He was the son of Elisha Phelps, a prominent member of the Hartford Bar, and for six years a member of the Federal House of Representatives. His grandfather, Captain Noah Phelps, was a Revolutionary soldier, distinguishing himself at the capture of Fort Ticonderoga. Governor Phelps is a graduate of Washington (now Trinity) College, Hartford, and is a lawyer by profession. He went to Missouri in 1837, settling at Springfield. In 1840 he was chosen a member of the Legislature, and four years later was elected to Congress, and held the position for nine consecutive terms. For twelve years he was a prominent member of the Committee on Ways and Means, and during the Thirty-fifth Congress was its chairman. He was a leading Union man in Missouri, and in the very incipiency of the Rebellion organized and commanded a force of Home Guards eighteen hundred strong. Subsequently he raised a regiment of United States Volunteers, leading it in the important battle of Pea Ridge, losing nine out of sixteen officers, and one-third of the rank and file. In 1862, without solicitation, he was appointed by President Lincoln Military Governor of Arkansas. In 1868 he was nominated by the Democracy of his State for Governor, and was



HON. JOHN S. PHELPS, GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI.

defeated. He was again nominated for the position in 1876 and was elected by a majority of ten thousand votes larger than that received by any man ever chosen to the office. In the discharge of his duties as the Executive of Missouri he was called to the city of St. Louis to suppress the recent riot. For days the mob held control of that great city of half a million population. His very presence infused spirit and animation into the minds and hearts of the law-abiding portion of the community. He issued the following proclamation, a model of brevity and vigor. He said: "I do assure the people of Missouri, and especially of this city, that I am here for the purpose of seeing that the laws are faithfully executed and enforced, and that the rights of all shall be respected; that order shall be maintained; that all assemblages of evil men shall be dispersed, and that quiet and tranquillity in future shall be preserved; and with the aid of the good people of this State, I do solemnly declare these pledges shall be redeemed, so far as in me lies as their chief Executive, not only for the peace and welfare of this city, but for every part of this commonwealth." Within forty-eight hours after issuing this proclamation every vestige of lawlessness had disappeared from the State without the shedding of one single drop of blood. He sent word to Governor Cullum, of Illinois, that he could have the services of Missouri troops to put down the rioters in East St. Louis, if he needed them. The Governor of Illinois declined the offer, and quickly ordering Illinois troops to the scene of the disturbance, suppressed the mob, and the traffic of that part of the great West was re-established.



HON. RICHARD M. BISHOP, DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

RARE BOOKS, MAPS, PRINTS

WISCONSIN.—ARTESIAN WELL AT THE CORNER OF BLUFF AND WISCONSIN STREETS, PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY M. H. PARR.

SHARPIE YACHT "BERTHA."

THE style of boat to which the yacht *Bertha* belongs is almost entirely unknown outside of Fair Haven, Conn. It is adopted by oystermen, who use the boats in the Spring and Fall seasons; and in the Summer, by an easy method of rigging, they convert their boats into pleasure and racing craft. On the 28th of July last one of this class beat, by nearly an hour, the entire fleet at the race at City Island, making the nineteenth victory over all classes in three years. At the Grove House Regatta, in New Haven Harbor, August 2d, this yacht was beaten by the *Bertha*, the owner of which claims that she is now the fastest sailing craft of her dimensions in the world. She is thirty-five feet long, eight feet across deck, and six and a half feet in breadth of bottom. Our engraving represents her in full racing suit, excepting a forty-yard staysail used in light weather. She is owned by Lester Rowe, Esq., of Fair Haven.

HON. R. M. BISHOP,

Democratic Candidate for Governor of Ohio.

RICHARD M. BISHOP, who was nominated, July 25th, by the State Democratic Convention for Governor of Ohio, was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, November 4th, 1812. At the age of fifteen he united with the regular Baptist Church, but five years later, owing to his father's taking considerable interest in the assaults of Alexander Campbell upon the religious corruptions of the day, the family was excluded from that Church. In 1847 Mr. Bishop removed to Mt. Sterling, Ky., but business proving less encouraging than he had anticipated, he opened, during the following year, a large grocery store in Cincinnati, where he still remains.

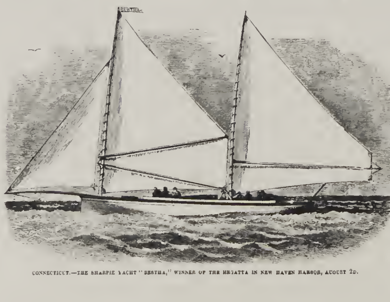
In April, 1857, he was elected Alderman from the Second Ward, and on the organization of the new Board was chosen its presiding officer. In 1859 he was elevated to the Mayoralty upon

MISSOURI.—COLONEL DAVID ARMSTRONG, POLICE COMMISSIONER OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.—SEE PAGE 423.

the Citizens' ticket, and had the honor of welcoming the Legislatures and Governors of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana, in 1860, as well as the Prince of Wales and suite. During his administration as Mayor he was very rigid in enforcing the Sunday ordinance which required the closing of all liquor establishments and coffee-houses, and suppressed all the systems of Sabbath desecration. Since the expiration of his term of office as Mayor, Mr. Bishop has had but little to do with politics. He has been President of the Board of Curators of the University of Kentucky; one of the trustees of the McMicken Fund, a half million of dollars, which was left to the City of Cincinnati by the late Charles McMicken to erect a university to his memory; and a trustee of the Southern Railroad enterprise.

ARTESIAN WELL AT PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, WIS.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, one of the oldest and prettiest towns in the West, is situated on a beautiful rolling prairie, five miles long and one and a half wide, that lies on the east bank of the Mississippi River, about three miles above the mouth of the Wisconsin. The town and its suburbs possess objects of much interest to the ordinary tourist, the sportsman, the geologist and the archæologist. Among the wonders of this locality are the artesian wells, of which two have been sunk in the outskirts for the purpose of supplying power to an enormous mill. The third was sunk at the corner of Bluff and Wisconsin Streets, work being begun in November, 1875, and completed



CONNECTICUT.—THE SHARPIE YACHT "BERTHA," WINNER OF THE REGATTA IN NEW HAVEN HARBOR, AUGUST 2D.

PENNSYLVANIA.—MONUMENT ERECTED TO MR. AND MRS. P. B. BLISS, FROM SABBATH-SCHOOL CONTRIBUTIONS, AT ROME, JULY 2D.—SEE PAGE 423.

Nitro-Glycerine.

By James Buckham.

SO it could not be!

Young Professor Davidson stood before the class in chemistry, demonstrating the properties and possibilities of nitro-glycerine; but his mind was fixed on a certain other experiment which had been undertaken by him, in one of the upper alcoves of the college library, the previous evening.

There had been a brilliant college reception in the beautiful library building, and Miss Andrews had sat out one of the dances with the professor in an upper alcove overlooking the floor. There the young man, maddened by his long-cherished passion, the "tumultuous privacy" which hedged them in, Miss Andrews's accentuated loveliness in tulle and the rose-color of girlish excitement, but particularly by the fact that she had danced nine successive dances with her handsome classmate, Kenfield Marsh, and was at that very moment covertly watching him with shining eyes—maddened, I say, by all these things, Professor Davidson had done what he little dreamed of doing, that evening—proposed to Mabel Andrews, the pride of the senior class.

Two minutes later the twain were descending the little spiral staircase. Mabel's face had suddenly grown almost as white as the swansdown fan she carried in her hand. Professor Davidson followed her with a face as unchanged, inscrutable, imperturbable as bronze, but a heart whose fierce anguish seemed like the rending of a beast.

The girl had gone straight to Kenfield Marsh. Thus far the half-blinded eyes of the professor had followed her. Then he found himself rushing on alone through the great, peaceful, starry night.

Now he was standing once more before the class—before her, and Kenfield Marsh, and a score of other young, happy faces. The subject of the lecture was nitro-glycerine. There was a jar of that substance on the table, side by side with a jar of water.

How handsome they were—she and young Kenfield Marsh! Marsh sat directly behind her in class. Now and then she turned her head just a little and smiled; and Marsh saw it and understood, though there was no meeting of eyes. Happy young fellow — maddeningly, impertinently happy!

There again—that almost imperceptible interchange. My God! how a man's heart can be torn without losing a single organic tissue!

"You will observe, young ladies and gentlemen," said the professor, mechanically, "that the eye can detect no difference between the substances in these two jars. One of them contains plain, every-day water. The other contains nitro-glycerine, in sufficient amount, should it explode, to blow this entire building into atoms and waft every one of us into eternity."

The class smiled—rather nervously; and applauded—rather lightly.

"I will now show you the process of manufacturing dynamite," continued the professor. He stepped back, took a shallow dish filled with sawdust from a cabinet, and placed it on the table.

"In order that you may observe the process more clearly I will move the table a little nearer the class, and that I may not endanger your lives while so doing, or spill this water on the floor and so make a mess for the janitor, I will set these two jars on the lower bench, while I move the table forward."

Professor Davidson picked up the jar of nitro-glycerine and the jar of water very carefully, one in each hand, and advanced toward the class. As he did so a perfectly comprehensible impulse caused him to raise his eyes to the third bench—the front row of young ladies.

Miss Andrews was blushing rosily and radiantly. Kenfield Marsh was just settling back in his seat, with a flush overspreading his handsome face and a smile on his lips.

Suddenly all the strength seemed to go out of the professor's hands. His nerves trembled like leaves in a gust of wind. He made a quick step forward—stopped—shuddered. Then one of the jars slipped from his fingers, and the staring class watched it falling, as it were for ages, to the floor.

A Breath of Sweet Clover.

By Renzie Devyr.

STRANGER—Pardon my intrusion, sir. I am desirous of obtaining exact information as to the locality of Mr Ranchout's residence. Can you assist me?

RESIDENT (*ceasing to dig*)—We don't speak nothin' nur understan' nothin' on'y Englisch in this here toawn, stranger, so there ain't no use o' talkin' 'less ye kin give us the pure stuff. See?

STRANGER (*with a smile*)—If you speak English I must confess I have but a slight acquaintance with it.

RESIDENT — Wu'al, that's wut I thought. 'Course yous furriners can't be expected to git onto it ez us fellers does.

STRANGER—Very true, indeed.

RESIDENT (*leaning reflectively on his spade*)—Ye see, we ain't never had, and we don't never want to have, no furriners in this 'ere toawn. A man kem here las' spring. We didn't know whether he were a confidence-man or a furriner. Couldn' speak the langige correct, no more 'n you kin. We uns didn' know half wot he sed. 'Course when the hoss-pond natchelly come up I sez to the boys, sez I, "Gentlemen, it lays between duckin' a innercent furriner or lettin' a gilty confidence-man go free." I tell yer he did look kinder funny drippin' with muddy water and scootin' fer the train. We knowed one thing dead sure, though, that if he ever rid on that line ag'in he'd give the station of Sweet Clover a blame wide berth.

STRANGER—Ah, then this is Sweet Clover? I supposed it to be Cloverdale.

RESIDENT—Ha! ha! ha! I knowed ye must 'a' got in the wrong toawn. Cloverdale's three stations plum west from here. Ha! ha! ye won't git no train till five o'clock.

STRANGER—Indeed? Then if you will allow me to express my gratitude for your extreme courtesy, and also to acknowledge my sense of humiliation at committing the blunder which seems to afford you such source of amusement, I have the honor to wish you good-day.

RESIDENT—That's another bad break, stranger; but as I onderstan' the "good-day" part of it we'll call it squar'. Remember, Cloverdale's three stations plum west, an' don't make no other jackass of yourself. (*Gazing after the retreating form of the stranger.*) Beats all how some men gits along in this worl'. Can't speak the langige, an' hain't no more sense 'n to git off at the wrong station, an' yit the cuss is better dressed 'n I be.

The Deadly Parachute "Drop."

(*Continued from page 151.*)

them on their grounds, including the death of Hogan, and lastly of Miss Gertie Pianno of Detroit, who, not dissuaded by a previous fall which broke her ribs, ankles, arms, and thigh-bone (requiring her to lie immovable in plaster of Paris bandages for weeks), attempted another flight and drop with a hot-air balloon and parachute from the Detroit fair grounds, and got her head completely crushed. Who is responsible? Shall we say, like Cain, "Am I my brother's keeper?"

We would call upon all reputable papers to copy this warning appeal, and to give it editorial weight, and we call upon all good people with regard for human life to lend their efforts to restrain these exhibitions, which cater only to a morbid appetite for bloodthirsty spectacles.

If public *hangings* are not permitted by law in New York State, and the death penalty itself possibly on the eve of repeal, and electrocution thought by many a cruel and unnatural punishment even for a convicted murderer, why should the deadly parachute "drop" still exist, and the parachute executioner ply his trade?

This is not "ballooning." It is not aeronautics in any sense. All the charm of air-sailing, all the poetry of noiseless motion, all the sublime beauty of earth views from the sky, all the yearnings for aerial journeyings, which should form the stimulus for every attempt to navigate the air and the excuse for every balloon ascension, are being brutally outraged by this prostitution of the most attractive art known to man, and the Creator's latest gift of the realms of nature.

Hot-air balloons and the parachute have together blackened the fame of legitimate sky-voyaging, as the public make no discrimination between hot-air and hydrogen gas. They are so unfortunately associated and confounded that when one is spoken of the other is inferred, and the "drop" believed to be an inevitable accompaniment of ordinary balloon hazards.

No greater mistake could be made. A well-equipped hydrogen balloon, well managed, is more entirely master of the situation than any other known vehicle for travel. *No one in America has ever been killed on a hydrogen gas balloon voyage!* Wise made over twelve hundred safe hydrogen voyages. I have myself managed as many more, covering seventeen years in time, over a space of twenty-eight States, without loss of balloon or injury to aeronaut. "Carlotta" (Mrs. Myers) as a hydrogen specialist has, hundreds of times, literally journeyed as she would on the wings of the winds to any point, her latest achievement being the landing of a simple hydrogen balloon at her own home after a two hours' sail. Contrast these efforts at legitimate air navigation with the multiplying horrors of the hot-air parachute "drop," the blood of whose victims covers the land!

I could not in a single brief article give a tithe of the testimony collected on this subject. The parachute "drop" is like unto the entrance to a yawning gulf in the air, filled with nameless tortures of the mind during the fall of its victim to the bottom of that pit. Only public sentiment will stop the procession of the victims toward certain death. CARL E. MYERS,

Aeronautical Engineer.

BALLOON FARM, FRANKFORT, NEW YORK.

Footprints.

I STOOD aside to let you pass,
Though smooth the path and fair to see,
So set with young flowers and soft with grass,
I knew there was not room for me.

So ever more I walk behind
In your dear shadow, day by day,
Content if only I can find
Your footprints on my darkened way.

MADELINE S. BRIDGES.

The New Union Station at St. Louis.

IF there is one thing Americans can justly pride themselves on, it is their railroad systems. New inventions, improvements, and those smaller conveniences that are such a comfort in traveling, have almost all come from this side of the water. And these improvements have taken place not merely in the means of locomotion, such as engines, sleeping-cars, etc., but also in the terminal stations of our large cities. A few years ago, to be sure, Europe possessed in the station at Frankfort the largest and best-appointed depot in the world, but America has again taken its place at the head by the construction of the new union station at St. Louis.

Merely the proportions of the structure are enough to elicit the greatest admiration. The train shed covers 424,200 square feet of ground. It has thirty tracks capable of holding almost 300 cars under shelter, and is illuminated by 126 arc lights. Between the tracks and the main building stretches a promenade called the "Midway," extending the length of the building, 606 feet and 55 feet wide. In the building proper there is again ample space. From the main entrance one can either go down to the passenger concourse, where tickets are sold, and thence to the tracks, or one can go up to the brilliantly-lited rotunda, extending upward the entire height of the building, and covering an area of 8,806 square feet. The waiting-rooms and dining-halls are to right and left of this rotunda, and above these are sixty well-appointed railroad offices. Above this, finally, rises the enormous clock tower, 25 feet square, to a height of 262 feet above the tracks.

So, in size at least, the station is certainly by far the greatest in the world. But it is not merely quantity but quality that marks its construction. It was built to stand the wear and tear of time. The exterior is entirely of stone, carved in graceful designs wherever a window or a portal lends a favorable opportunity. In the interior of the building, marble, mosaic bricks, tiles and other durable material are used. As for the train shed and "Midway," the one elliptical arch covering the entire structure is built wholly of iron and glass.

Nor can beauty be said to have been sacrificed for strength. The floors are for the most part composed of mosaic bricks imported from Holland, and ornamented with fleur-de-lis or some such dainty design. The sides are either of enameled brick, scagliola (an imitation marble that can be tinted of any color by use of various oxides), or tiling. The ceilings are usually ornamented by some graceful design or other, a wreath of roses or a group of cherubs. In fact, the ornamentation, under the direction of J. D. Millet, whose work at the fair was so highly praised, has but served to emphasize more strongly the talents of this artist.

In the rotunda, ornamentation is at its height. At each end, grouped in the form of a semi-circle, are seven angel-like figures, delicately interwoven with the design, whose extended arms bear torches glowing with incandescent electric lights. Along the south side, high from the ground, extend seven large stained-glass windows that, especially in the late afternoon, cast a mild orange light over the hall, harmonizing perfectly with the other ornamentation, and imparting a delicate richness of effect that one might expect to find in an Eastern mosque, but not in the railway station of an American city. Whatever may be said of its inappropriateness, its beauty is undeniable. And it is not so frequently in this country that so much attention is paid to this quality but that the attempt deserves the commendation of every American citizen. FRED. J. TAUSSIG.

Regular Army Manœuvres Near Chicago.

GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, commanding the Department of the Missouri, has wisely taken advantage of the concentration of troops at Fort Sheridan to hold a series of field reviews and manœuvres that will answer the purpose of a school of field instruction in the modern methods of warfare. It was not, let it be stated, in any sense a grand demonstration for the purpose of overawing the turbulent classes whose insurrectionary acts called forth the massing of this large force in Chicago, although, doubtless, it may have some such effect. The manœuvres were held on the open prairie some thirteen miles north of the city, and the people of Chicago, except those able to attend as a matter of pleasure, saw little or nothing of the manœuvres going on so near them.

A sufficient area of open ground having been obtained for the purpose about twelve miles south of Fort Sheridan, and just north of the university town of Evanston, the troops at the post were moved over to the field on Monday and Tuesday, the 13th and 14th of August. These consisted of six companies of the Fifteenth Infantry under Colonel Crofton, from the Fort Sheridan garrison, Company A of the Fifth, Company H of the Seventh, Company F of the Tenth, Company E of the Twelfth, and Company F of the Thirteenth, from Fort Leavenworth, under Major Sumner; and Company B and Company F of the Nineteenth, from Fort Brady. In the artillery camp, under Major Randolph, were parked Batteries E and H, First Artillery, Fort Sheridan; Batteries A and F, Second Artillery, Fort Riley; and Battery F, Fourth Artillery, in all eight rifled field-pieces and four Hotchkiss guns. Some of these men whipped the Sioux at Wounded Knee, and others assisted in the Geronimo campaign in Mexico. These two camps were pitched some three miles west of the lake, while room for the cavalry and for General Miles's headquarters was found near the shore of the lake, the general's tent being pitched directly upon the bluff.

In the cavalry camp, under command of Colonel Gordon of the Sixth, were four troops of the Third Cavalry, five troops of the Sixth, from Fort McIntosh, and two troops of the Seventh, from Fort Riley, all noted and veteran Indian fighters, who have earned their laurels in the Sioux and Apache campaigns. The cavalry numbered nearly five hundred horse. The whole force numbered nearly eighteen hundred men.

The grand review took place upon a broad and level piece of prairie a mile and a half long and half a mile wide. The brigade was formed with the infantry upon the right wing, the artillery in the centre, and the cavalry on the left wing, in front of a strip of timber bordering the Des Plaines River. General Miles and the reviewing party took position opposite upon the east of the field. The general's staff was composed of Captain Maus and Captain Michler, aids-de-camp; Colonel Hoyt, inspector-general; Major Girard, surgeon; Captain Baldwin, inspector of small-arms practice, and Captain Allen, chief signal officer. The general and staff first inspected the line, trotting rapidly past the lines of infantry, cavalry, and artillery as they stood in perfect alignment, saluting as the commander rode by. The general taking position again the trumpet sounded, and the long line suddenly became animated and the columns marched past the colors in company, battery, and troop front, the band of the Fifteenth playing as the troops went by. Then the infantry retired, taking up position in the shade of the woods, and the artillery and cavalry filed past on the trot. A few moments pause and the extent of the big field was again made, the troops passing the general at a thundering gallop in beautiful alignment. This closed the review proper. Then the artillery practice began with a flying drill, unlimbering the pieces in quick order and firing at an imaginary enemy. The battalion fired by battery, by pieces, and by platoons, changing front with admirable celerity and firing again in the opposite direction. Then Captain Dodd put his crack riders of F troop Third Cavalry through some evolutions that would have done credit to Sioux or Cossacks, charging bareback, throwing their steeds on the prairie and firing over their bodies, carrying away wounded men, etc.

Two days later came more drills of infantry,

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THE PACIFIC RAILROAD

We deem it eminently fit and proper to accompany our notice of this stupendous enterprise with an accurate likeness of Col. Thomas Hart Benton, who was his earliest, as he is its most persevering and eloquent champion. He is now far advanced in life, but his rational mode of living, his frugal and temperate habits, leave him in full possession of his great mental and physical powers, and of all the vigor and fire of manhood. He is the only survivor of that noble band of senators on whom the admiring eyes of the nation have rested for more than a quarter of a century; and he is singularly fortunate in living to see his long cherished hopes of a railway to the Pacific likely soon to be realized, and his own name indissolubly connected with the grandest enterprise now contemplated in any part of the globe. In a letter, written by him to the people of Missouri, on the 4th of March last, he says: "It is thirty years since I first began to write and speak on this subject of American and Asiatic communications, and in favor of a North American road to India; and then declared, with the confidence which belongs to conviction, founded on evidence, that the road would be made, immediately, if aided by the Federal government, eventually, by the progress of events and the force of public opinion, even without that aid. The time has come for the fulfilment of that confident prediction. Events have advanced beyond my foresight."

The American people have, unanimously, we believe, arrived at the same conclusion with Col. Benton, that the time has come for building this road. The Congress, at its last session, so far responded to the demands of Public opinion, as to appropriate $150,000 for the examination of the route; and that part of the work has already commenced. Several rival routes are each claiming the preference; but the vast amount of information which has been collected and published by Col. Benton, together with the actual examinations made by Col. Fremont, on his several expeditions, leave scarcely any room to doubt that what is called the central route is the true one. This pursues in nearly a straight line, the thirty-ninth parallel of latitude from St. Louis to San Francisco, possibly diverging two or three degrees to the south on passing the Sierra Nevada, although this is not considered absolutely necessary. Colonel Fremont has demonstrated, by actual observation, that the difficulty of passing the Rocky Mountains is not by any means so great as has been usually supposed; and, in fact, that a railway may be built through them with great facility and ease, as they are not a continuous range as they appear at a distance, but are detached from each other, with open valleys between them. The advantages of this route are, that it is through a remarkably healthy region—that there are upon it abundant materials for making and preserving the road—that most of it is through a fertile country—that it is direct and nearly in a straight line through our own territory—that it is central to such territory, as a great national road should be—and that it avoids the crossing of any large rivers. Many difficulties are urged against the route suggested. Among others, that of the depth of snow which would be encountered on this route, and, to avoid which, a more southern line is advocated, running along the Gila river and going into California near San Diego, then northward to San Francisco. It is urged that this southern route would be in so much warmer latitudes that the immense drifts encountered farther northward would be almost entirely avoided. If correct, it is a weighty consideration.

But it is too early as yet to enter upon a discussion of the particular route. We trust the proposed routes will all be fairly and thoroughly examined so as to be rejected upon all the next session of Congress, and their respective advantages fully developed. There will be powerful interests undoubtedly urging this or that one, from selfish motives; but it is a matter in which the whole country is interested, and the people will not tolerate any sectional or selfish views in regard to it. So also with reference to the mode and means of constructing the road—it will afford to jobbers and speculators, if they can get hold of it, a prize too splendid to be neglected; but all such must and will be ordered by the people to stand back. The work is to be a grand and magnificent national enterprise, and must be undertaken and carried on in a patriotic and national spirit. It will do more for the solid glory of the country and for the happiness and prosperity of the people than a hundred wars and the conquest of the world. Indeed, it will be the conquest of the world, and all the more glorious from being bloodless. It will lay Europe and Asia under tribute to America. Such a work must never be committed to any company of speculators and adventurers. The organization of the enterprise should so include our government, as its largest stockholder, that the whole people of the United States, through their representatives in Congress, may exercise a controlling influence in its management. National assistance must be granted, or it cannot be built, but private interests being also united, will secure the most judicious expenditure and the best management.

When the road shall be completed—may, when it shall be fairly commenced, who can imagine the full extent of the results which will flow from it? A mighty wave of settlers will set out with it; at every step of its advance into the wilderness, population, wealth, civilization, Christianity, and all the arts and refinements of life will accompany it; a new world will spring up along its whole line, and spread out its influences, subduing and making glad the new desolate regions on the right hand and on the left; and when it shall be put into full operation, the commerce, not only of America, but of Europe and Asia, will be carried upon it. In the letter before referred to, Colonel Benton truly says: "It is a work for posterity and for three continents; and we should elevate ourselves to the grandeur of the occasion." And in a recent speech, delivered at Kansas, on the occasion of the setting out of the exploring party which is to examine the central route, he pronounces it the greatest work which the world has seen since the road of the Romans, of the Incas of Peru, or the almost fabulous one of the Queen Semiramis; and he concludes his speech by saying, in his comprehensive and characteristic style: "You stand on the brink of a mighty enterprise, and every one should thank God that he lives in an age, and in a country, and under a form of government which enables him to act a part in the great undertaking which is to unite two oceans and three continents, consolidate our Union, and make America the thoroughfare of Europe and Asia."

We hope that the gallant old man may live to accompany the first train of cars from St. Louis to San Francisco.

ERIC,
HAVE YOU SEEN THIS ONE.

THOMAS H. BENTON.—PAGE 274.

I WILL BE OUT OF TOWN THIS COMING WK FOR THE COMPLETE WK.

12/1/86

HI ERIC,

JUST A NOTE. YOU WILL BE HAPPY TO KNOW I HAVE FOUND THE TWO PAGES ON THE MANFACTURE OF CURRENCY AND GREENBACKS AT THE WASHINGTON TREASURY. LESLIE'S MAY 4, 1867. THIS SHOWS THE SEALING METHOD YOU WANTED.

THESE ARE YOURS AT NO CHG. I WILL DROP THEM BY YOUR HOUSE SOMETIME THIS WEEK.

I ALSO WANT TO THANK YOU AND EVEYLN FOR THE PURCHASE AND THE NICE VISIT. ALSO THANK YOU SO MUCH FOR THE BOX OF GOODIES. I'M SURE I WILL FIND SOME TREASURES INSIDE.

WARM REGARDS,

Herb

Herb Pape (Antique Prints)
Post Office Box 83 • Ph. 314-456-4003
Warrenton, Missouri 63383

Eric, Thanks much for you help.
Come see me in my new shop. I have
some unusual goodies put back for you. 4/26/88

Hi Evelyn,

Just a note to let you know of some choice items I have.

I have Missouri Territory letters written by Justus Post, plus his hand-written Last Will & Testament.

Justus Post of Bonhomme, was the founder of Chesterfield, & built the first two brick homes there and brought John Bobb, the earliest brickmaker from St. Louis to do this.

He was along with his wife Eliza, the founder & charter member of the Fee Fee Baptist Church. She is buried in the church cemetery, having died in 1876.

He also founded the town of America on the Ohio River, plus the town of Caladonia in Pulaski County Ill.

Col. Post was for many years a judge of the St. Louis county court.

He was friends with the Chouteaus, the Prattes, Gratiots, Bartons, Benton, Gambles and Bateses.

If you have an interest in these or know of anyone that does you may want to have them contact me.

One of them has been sold to the Lovejoy Library at SIU.

I'm sorry I cannot donate them to any Historical Society or Museum.

(Over)

Regards, Herb

Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63105

6/7/88

Herb:

You were very kind to send us the goodies. There is always something new and interesting in the things you gather.

There never seems to be an end to the number of numismatic things you find for me.

Thanks so much.

Eric

FROM THE DESK OF **ERIC P. NEWMAN**

Herb Pape (Antique Prints)
Post Office Box 83 • Ph. 314-456-4003
Warrenton, Missouri 63383

I noticed reference to many of your pictures in John Reps new book which I think is very well done.

10/9/89

Hi Eric,

Just a note to let you know that I am still around. I am in a new shop in the same location here on I-70 and loaded down with all kinds of paper. Business is fantastic and getting better all the time. I get lot of tourist trade. We have the complete end of the building in large bold black letters advertising the business so as to be seen from the hiway, plus a billboard coming in for travelers heading east. I am constantly behind in mail-order etc. I do have a very unusual selection of material put back for you if you still have an interest. Come out and see me some weekend if you get a chance. I did furnish most of the baseball material for Harry Caray's new Restaurant in Chicago. I will be closed on Nov 17th & 18th for doing a display of rare historical material in XXX the Prairie House Gallery in Springfield Ill. They had asked me a year or so ago if I would do this. Got to run.

Regards,

Herb

Hi, Evelyn

Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Ave.
St. Louis, Mo. 63105

10/12/89

Herb Page

Dear Herb —

It was very thoughtful for you to write us. We are glad that the paper chase is continuing for you and that you have grown so much that you are a traffic-stopper.

Evelyn is executive director of Forest Park Forever (a pro bono job) and loves it. She wants anything on Forest Park we don't have.

I still collect everything numismatic, everything pictorial about St Louis + Alton. You have never turned up any St Louis stereo pictures for my collection. How about county atlases of 1870s from Mo.

Since you were nice enough to put things aside for us we will visit you in due course. Naturally you are always welcome at 6450 Cecil Ave if you are making a trip anyhow

My best

Eric

Memo -

3/14/90

FROM:

ROBERT L. HENDERSHOTT
BOX 7107
JEFFERSON CITY, MO 65109

TO: Eric Newman

Enclosed is my check for $150.00 payable to Herb Pope, as requested.

Thanks again for your thoughtfulness. I will enjoy the book.

I did not have my check book in St. Louis, sorry for the delay.

Sincerely,

Robert Hendershott

Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Ave.
St. Louis, Mo. 63105

11/15/90

Herb Pape. —
P.O Box 83
Warrenton Mo 63383

Dear Herb:

You were extremely thoughtful to gather the excerpts on topics I am interested in. The delay in my response was due to our house getting torn up because we are putting in an elevator for our old age (hoping we never use it except for carrying books + suitcases between levels). This involved messing up many rooms and moving furniture into others.

I have not checked your gathering entirely but those were tidbits I do not have and as you with your photographic memory noted some I did have. I enclose a check which I hope is fair.

I still have a book I wrote for you in case that is of interest to you (Early Paper Money of America).

Please put aside anything which falls in my arena. If Evelyn + I get out your way we will visit. She is executive director of Forest Park Forever (no compensation) and devotes all her time to rehab the Park. I operate my museum and write.

Our best to you and again my appreciation for your kindness.

Sincerely

Eric

Herb Pape:
P.O. Box 83
Warrenton MO 63383

5/16/90

Dear Herb:

Please list the items you put away for me. I never know whether we can drive out your way without some other excuse. Send me the list so I can buy them.

I have a friend who will buy the following

COLLIERS WEEKLY 1900 Vol 26 #14 pp 7, 8, 22
"What the Government does with worn out money".

DEMOREST MAGAZINE 1889 3 pages on money.
(Dont know what issue)

SUCCESS 1898 How Uncle Sam Destroys Hostilities
(Dont know what issue)

Leslies 1868 Office of Chief of Currency Bureau
7 3rd page article (don't know date)

If you have any counterfeit detector magazines or pamphlets I collect those as you may know.

Perhaps you have some 50 bonus items we need.

Your sincere collector

Eric

Herb Pape (Antique Prints)
Post Office Box 83 • Ph. 314-456-4003
Warrenton, Missouri 63383

11/18/90

Hi Eric,

Thank you much for the check. Yes I would like to have the book you told me about. It was nice to hear from you. I think you would thoroughly enjoy my shop if you and Evelyn were ever able to make it out. I will continue to save material for you. I knew you were doing something to the house when I dropped the material off. The situation with the economy hasn't seemed to bothered my business in the least. I have noticed people are starting to let a few of their goodies loose. I have been buying some wonderful things here in the last month.

Best Regards,

Put that elevator all the way to the basement so you can load all those old Atlases up for me to come look at!

Ha

Hi Evelyn

Herb Pape (Antique Prints)
Post Office Box 83 • Ph. 314-456-4003
Warrenton, Missouri 63383

4/1/92

Hi Eric,

Long time no hear from. I passed the note on to a man who is big time into Kurz & Allen and Currier & Ives. I'm sure he will contact your friend.

Enclosed in this grouping are some other uncommon things I'm sure. Send me what they are worth to you.

Would love for you and Evelyn to see my new set up here on I-70 next to Pizza Hut and across from Dairy Queen. Business is wonderful and getting better all the time. The supposed bad economy had not phased me in the least. I have lots of goodie's.

Best Regards,

Herb

I will drop off this pkg sometime in the near future.

They kind of over done the article a little bit in the newspaper copy enclosed, however you know how that goes. Thought you might like to have.

Herb Pape (Antique Maps) Prints
Post Office Box 83 • UPS: 908 Steinhagen
Warrenton, Missouri 63383
Phone 314-456-4003

6/23/92

Hi Eric,

Did you forget me.

Do you want me to continue to save goodies for you.

Regards,

Herb